THE MĀLAVIKĀGNIMITRA OF KĀLIDĀSA

THE MĀLAYIKĀGNIMITRA OF KĀLIDĀSA

CRITICALLY EDITED BY

K. A. SUBRAMANIA IYER, M.A., (London)

WITH GENERAL INTRODUCTION BY

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PREFACE

An edition of the Malavikagnimitra of Kalidasa by me, to be published by the Sahitya Akademi, was announced many years ago. Accordingly, I started my work and the editing of the text of the drama was completed some time ago and the press copy was handed over by me to the Sahitya Akademi about the middle of 1972 and the printing began in 1973. progress was rather slow and ultimately the press expressed their inability to complete the work. The result was that the work had to be handed over to another press late last year and it was only in 1977 that the printing of the text of the drama was completed. The printing of the preliminary material and of the notes and indices which usually follow the text still remained. The press could take up all that material only in the last quarter of 1977. However, one has to be thankful that the printing of the whole volume was at last completed and it is now in the hands of the public. All that now remains is the pleasant duty of thanking all those who helped in the publication of this drama. Needless to say that my first thanks go to all those libraries which lent me the manuscript of the Mālavikāgnimitra which was in their posession. The names of these libraries can be found in the Editor's Introduction. I must particularly thank Dr. V. Raghavan, formerly Professor of Sanskrit, University of Madras, for persuading Dr. Gauri Nath Shastri, the then Principal of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, to lend the manuscripts CS1 and CS2. As CS2 was in Bengali script, I am particularly grateful to Dr. N. M. Sen of the Dictionary Department of the Deccan College, Poona, for transcribing it into the Nagari script. Many are the readings which I have adopted from this nagari transcript of CS², as my foot-notes testify. It was very kind of Dr. N. M. Sen to have spared so much time for transcribing a whole drama of Kālidāsa and thus help in this literary work sponsored by the Sahitya Akademi. I hope that this new edition of the first drama of Kalidasa will stimulate interest in the study of the works of the premier classical poet of India.

Lucknow, 27—9—1977

K. A. SUBRAMANIA IYER.

SCHEME OF TRANSLITERATION

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Great classics of literature spring from profound depths in human experience. They come to us who live centuries later in vastly different conditions as the voice of our own experience. They release echoes within ourselves of what we never suspected was there. The deeper one goes into one's own experience facing destiny, fighting fate, or enjoying love, the more does one's experience have in common with the experiences of others in other climes and ages. The most unique is the most universal. The Dialogues of the Buddha or of Plato, the dramas of Sophocles, the plays of Shakespeare are both national and universal. The more profoundly they are rooted in historical traditions, the more uniquely do they know themselves and elicit powerful responses from others. There is a timeless and spaceless quality about great classics.

Kālidāsa is the great representative of India's spirit, grace and genius. The Indian national consciousness is the base from which his works grow. Kālidāsa has absorbed India's cultural heritage, made it his own, enriched it, given it universal scope and significance. Its spiritual direction, its intellectual amplitude, its artistic expressions, its political forms and economic arrangements, all find utterance in fresh, vital, shining phrases. We find in his works at their best a simple dignity of language, a precision of phrase, a classical taste, a cultivated judgment, an intense poetic sensibility and a fusion of thought and feeling. In his dramas, we find pathos, power, beauty, and great skill in the construction of plots and delineation of characters. He is at home in royal courts and on mountain tops, in happy homes and forest hermitages. He has a balanced outlook which enables him to deal sympatheti-

cally with men of high and low degree, fishermen, courtezans servants. These great qualities make his works belong to the literature of the world. Humanity recognises itself in them though they deal with Indian themes. In India Kālidāsa is recognised as the greatest poet and dramatist in Sanskrit literature. While once the poets were being counted, Kālidāsa as being the first occupied the last finger. But the ring-finger remained true to its name, $an\bar{a}mik\bar{a}$, nameless, since the second to Kālidāsa has not yet been found.

Date

Tradition associates Kālidāsa with king Vikramāditya of Ujjayini who founded the Vikrama era of 57 B.C.² The change in the name of the hero of *Vikramorvasīya* from Purūravas to Vikrama lends support of the view that Kālidāsa belonged to the court of king Vikramāditya of Ujjayinī. Agnimitra who is the hero of the drama *Mālavikāgnimitra* was not a well-

mahendropakāra paryāptena vikrama-mahimnā vardhate bhavān. Mahendra conferred the throne on the prince and himself retired to the forest. To commemorate the great victory, Vikrama founded an era which was later called by his name.

purā kavīnām gaņanā prasange kanişthikādhişthita kālidāsaḥ adyāpi tat-tulya-kaver abhāvād anāmikā sārthavatī babhūva.

^{2.} The Jain Kālakācārya Kathānaka records that the Śakas invaded Ujjayini and overthrew the dynasty of Gardhabhilla, who was styled Mahendrāditya. Some years afterwards, his son, Vikramāditya, repelled the invaders and re-established the old dynasty. It is sometimes said that the play, Vikramorvašiya celebrates this re-conquest. Urvaši is the city of Ujjayini ruled by Mahendrāditya. She was conquered by Kešin, a demon, i.e. the chief of the bearded Śakas. The city became desolate and like Urvaši was transformed into a creeper. Prince Vikramāditya regained the capital with a valour capable of obliging even his father Mahendra.

known monarch to deserve special notice by Kālidāsa. He belonged to the second century before Christ and his capital Kālidāsa's selection of this episode and his was Vidiśā. reference to Vidisa as the famous capital of a king in Meghadūta suggest that Kālidāsa was a contemporary of Agnimitra. It is clear that Kālidāsa flourished after Agnimitra (c. 150 B.C.) and before A.D. 634, the date of the famous Aihole inscription which refers to Kalidasa as a great poet. If the suggestion that some verses of Mandasor inscription of A.D. 473 assume knowledge of Kālidāsa's writings is accepted, then his date cannot be later than the end of the fourth century A.D. There are similarities between Asvaghosa's Buddhacarita and Kalidāsa's works. If Aśvaghoşa is the debtor, then Kālidāsa was of an earlier date than the first century A.D.8 If Kālidāsa is the debtor then his date would be later than the first century A.D.

It is suggested that Kālidāsa belongs to the Gupta period and lived in the reign of Chandragupta II, who had the title of Vikramāditya. He came to power about A.D. 345 and ruled

^{3.} The following verse may be an implied criticism of Kālidāsa's view: sailendra putrīm prati yena viddho devo'pi sambhus calito babhūva na cintayaty eşa tam eva bānam kim syād acito na saraḥ sa eşaḥ

Again compare Kālidāsa's line in Raghuvamsa, II. 42:

jadik_itas tryambaka viksanena vajram mumuksann iva vajrapānih with Buddhacarita line:

tastambha bāhuḥ sagadas tato'sya purandarasyeva purā savajrah.

^{4.} Professor A. Berriedale Keith writes:

[&]quot;Kālidāsa was later than Aśvaghoşa and than the dramatist Bhāsa; he knew Greek terms as his of Jāmitra proves; the prākrit of his dramas is decidedly later than Aśvaghoşa's and Bhāsa's and he cannot be put before the Gupta age.......We must remember that Chandragupta II had the style of Vikramāditya with whose name tradition consistently connects Kālidāsa. Nor is it absurd to see in the title Kumārasambhava a hint at the

till about 414. Whichever date we adopt we are in the region of reasonable conjecture and nothing more.

Works

Kālidāsa speaks very little of himself and we cannot therefore be sure of his authorship of many works attributed to him. There is, however, general agreement about Kālidāsa's authorship of the following works:

- 1. Abhijñāna-śākuntala, a drama in seven acts dealing with the love and marriage of Duşyanta and Śakuntalā; (Abbr. Ś.)
- 2. Vikramorvāsīya, a drama in five acts dealing with the love and marriage of Purūravas and Urvašī; (Abbr. V.)
- 3. Mālavikāgnimitra, a drama in five acts dealing with the love of Mālavikā and Agnimitra; (Abbr. M.)
- 4. Raghuvamsa, an epic poem of nineteen cantos describing the lives of the Kings of the solar race; (Abbr. R).
- 5. Kumārasambhava, also an epic poem of seventeen cantos, dealing with the marriage of Siva and Pārvatī and the birth of Kumāra, the lord of war; (Abbr. K.)
- 6. Meghadūta, a poem of 129 stanzas describing the message of a Yakṣa to his wife, to be conveyed through a cloud;

young Kumāragupta or even in Vikramorvasiya an allusion to the title Vikramāditya."—A History of Sanskrit Literature (1920), p. 80.

Sri William Jones places Kālidāsa in the first century B.C. Dr. Peterson says: "Kālidāsa stands near the beginning of the Christian era, if indeed, he does not overtop it".

R.T.H. Griffith remarks: "About the time when Horace and Virgil were shedding an undying luster upon the reign of Augustus, our poet Kālidāsa lived, loved and sang, giving and taking honour, at the polished court of the no less munificent patrons of Sanskrit literature, at the period of its highest perfection."—Preface to *The Birth of the War-God* (1918).

7. Rtu-sumhāra, a descriptive account of the six seasons. Kālidāsa takes up his themes from the traditional lore of the country and transforms them to achieve his object. For example, in the epic story Śakuntalā was a calculating, worldly young woman and Duşyanta a selfish lover. The poet wishes to exhibit the sentiment of love from its first awakening in a hermitage girl to its fullest perfection through the stages of separation, frustration, etc. In his own words, a play must present the diversity of life, and communicate charm and sweetness to men of varied tastes:

triguṇyodbhavam atra lokacaritam nānā-rasam dṛsyate nāṭyam bhinna-rucer janasya bahudāpy ekam samārādhanam

Some of his themes seem to be unrealistic such as the carrying of a message by a cloud.⁵ The poet anticipates the objection and answers it:

dhūma jyotih salīla marutām samnipātah kva meghah sandesārthāh kva paļukaraņaih prāņibhih prāpaņīyāh? ity autsukyād aparigaņayan guhyakas tam yayāce kāmārtā hi prakṛti-kṛpaṇāh cetanācetaneşu.

"Where is a cloud, which is a composite of smoke, light, water and air, and where are the messages that can be conveyed by living beings endowed with strong limbs? Without considering this, the Yakşa in his eagerness begged the cloud to carry his message. Those that are love-stricken are by nature undiscriminating between conscious and unconscious beings." Rāma's

^{5.} The cloud as a messenger is an old, per-Christian, literary motif in China. We find it in Kiu yuan (or Chu yuan), the Chinese poet who died about 27 B.C. Cf. this echo of Meghadūta in Háukan:

O floating clouds that swim in the heaven above Bear on your wings these words to him I love.

[—]H. A. Ciles: A History of Chinese Literature, p. 119

longing for his lost wife may have suggested to Kālidāsa Yakşa's sorrow for the wife from whom he is separated.

Life

We do not know any details about Kālidāsa's life. Numerous legends have gathered round his name which have no historical value. From his writings it is clear that he lived in an age of polished elegance and leisure, was greatly attached to the arts of song and dance, drawing and painting, was acquainted with the sciences of the day, versed in law and learned in the philosophical systems and ritual practices. He travelled widely in India and seems to have been familiar with the geography of the country from the Himālayas to Kanyā-kumārt. His graphic descriptions of the Himālayan scenes, of the saffron-flower the plant of which grows in Kashmir, look like those of one who has personal acquaintance with them. He was sensitive to beauty in nature and human life.

Kālīdāsa had self-confidence. In one place he says: "If you have hearts which can melt in pity, do not set aside this canto of mine."

tad eşa sargah karunārdracittair na me bhavadbhih pratisedhanīyah⁷

This sense of assurance is not inconsistent with humility. He opens his Raghuvaṃśa with a confession of his rashness in undertaking the work:

kva sūrya-prabhavo vamsah kva cālpavişyā matih titīrsur dustaram mohād udupenāsmi sāgarams

"Where is the race originating from the Sun and where is my talent limited in scope? Through infatuation, I am desirous of crossing with a raft the ocean that is difficult to cross."

^{7.} R. XIV. 42.

^{8. 1.2.}

mandaḥ kavi yasaḥ prārthī gamişyāmy upahāsyatām prāmsulabhye phale lobhād udbāhur iva vāmanaḥ°

"Foolish and yet longing for a poet's renown, I shall become an object of ridicule, like a dwarf with his hands raised through greed towards a fruit accessible (only) to the tall." If he still prefers to speak of the kings of the Raghu race, it is because he can count on ancient poets who have already opened the way and their virtues are so compelling in their character.¹⁰

Vāmana in his Kāryālamkāra defines rīti as višiṣṭā padaracanā, a particular style of expression and Vaidarbhī rīti of which Kālidāsa is the master, as consisting of the following features:

ślesah prasādah samatā mādhuryam sukumāratā artha-vyaktīr udāratvam ojah kānti samādhayah

Suggestiveness, serenity, balance, sweetness, delicacy, clarity of sense, breadth of expression, vigour of thought, brilliance of diction and harmony of sentiments.

The master artist suggests by a few touches what others fail to do even bd elaborate discourses. Kālidāsa is famous for his economy of words and naturalness of speech in which sound and sense match. His pen pictures are graceful and perfect, the royal chariot in full speed,¹¹ the running deer,¹² Urvasī's bursting into tears,¹⁸ Nārada's appearance in the sky like a moving kalpa-vṛkṣa¹⁴ He is master in the use of simile.

^{9. 1.3.}

^{10. 1.3 &}amp; 4.

^{11.} V. I. 4.

^{12.} S. I. 7.

^{13.} V. V. 15.

^{14.} V. V. I9.

sarasijam anuviddham saivalenāpi ramyam malinam api himāmsor laksma laksmim tanoti iyam adhika-manojñā valkalenāpi tanvi kim iva hi madhurāṇām maṇḍanam nākṛtīnām

"A lotus, though interwined with moss, is charming. The speck, though dark, heightens the beauty of the moon. This slim one, even with the bark dress, is more lovely. For what is not an embellishment of lovely forms?"

Again:

eko hi doşo guņa-sannipāte nimajjatīndoḥ kiraņeşvivānkaḥ

"Even as the single stain of the moon is not noticed by one who gazes at the beams that flow endlessly, even so no one dares to blame a shade of weakness in a hero's fame." Practically on every page we have illustrations of Kālidāsa's mastery over the use of figures of speech.

Kālidāsa's writings instruct not by direct teaching but by gentle persuasion as by a loving wife. Mammata says: $k\bar{a}nt\bar{a}$ -sammitatayopadesayuje $r\bar{a}m\bar{a}$ divad vartitavyam, na $r\bar{a}$ vanādivat. By an aesthetic presentation of great ideals, the artist leads us to an acceptance of the same. We live vicariously the life of every character that is set before us, and out of it all comes a large measure of understanding of mankind in general. Kālidāsa projects his rich and glowing personality on a great cultural tradition and gives utterance to its ideals of saluation, order, love. He expresses the desires, the urges, the hopes, the dreams, the successes and the failures of man in his struggle to make himself at home in the world. India has stood for a whole, integrated life and resisted any fragmentation of it.

^{15.} S. J. 17.

The poet describes the psychological conflicts that divide the soul and helps us to pull the whole pattern together.

Kālidāsa's works preserve for us moments of beauty, incidents of courage, acts of sacrifice and fleeting moods of the human heart. His works will continue to be read for that indefinable illumination about the human predicament which is the work of a great poet. Many of his lines have become almost like proverbs in Sanskrit.

Religion

Kumārasambhava opens with a verse where the poet speaks as if Himālayas were the measuring rod spanning the wide land from the east to the western sea:

asty uttarasyām disi devatātmā himālayo nāma nagādhirājah pūrvāparau toyanidhi vagāhya sthitah pṛthivyā iva mānadāndah

He suggests that the culture developed in the Himālayan regions may be the 'measuring rod' of the cultures of the world." This culture is essentially spiritual in quality. We are ordinarily imprisoned in the wheel of time, in historicity and so are restricted to the narrow limits of existence. Our aim should be to lift ourselves out of our entanglement to an awareness of the real which is behind and beyond all time and history, that which does not become, that which is, absolute, non-historical being itself. We cannot think it, enclose it within categories, images and verbal structures. We know more than we can think and express in historical forms. The end of man is to become aware by experience of this

^{16.} Cf. Manu:

etad-deśa-parasūtasya sakāśād agra-janmanaḥ svam svam caritram śikṣeram pṛthivyām sarva-mānavāh.

absolute reality. Compare the words of Raghuvaṃśa: brahma-bhūyām gatim ājagāma. The man of enlightenment reaches the supreme timeless life, The performer of good deeds has heaven for his share. We know the real by the deepest part of our being: ātmānam ātmanā vetsi.¹⁷ The Real is the knower and the known: vedyaṃ ca veditā cāsi.¹⁸ Again: yam akṣaraṃ vedavido vidus tam ātmānam ātmany avaloka-yantam.¹⁹ The Supreme leads a life of contemplation. Though he grants the fruits of others' austerities, he himself performs austerities; svayaṃ vidhātā tapasaḥ phalānāṃ kenāpi kāmena tapaś cacāra.²⁰

The Absolute which is the Real beyond all darkness is superior to the division of spirit and matter. It is omniscient. omnipresent and almighty. It manifests itself in the three forms (tri-mūrti), Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Śiva, the maker, the preserver and the destroyer. These gods are of equal rank and a believer may select any form which appeals to him for worship. In daily life, Kālidāsa was a follower of the Śaiva system. The opening invocations of the three dramas show that Kālidāsa was a devotee of Śiva.

yā sṛṣṭiḥ sraṣṭur ādyā vahati vidhihutam yā havir yā co hotri ye dve kālam vidhattah sruti-visaya-gunā yā sthitā vyāpya

viś vam

yām āhuḥ sarva-bīja-prakṛtir iti yayā prāṇinaḥ prāṇavantaḥ pratyakṣābhiḥ prapannas tanubhir avatu vas tābhir aṣṭābhir isah —Sākuntala

"May the Supreme Lord endowed with eight visible forms, water, the first creation of the Creator, (fire) which

^{17.} K. II. 10; see Bhagavadgitā, X. 15.

^{18.} K. II. 15; see Bhagavadgitā, XI. 17.

^{19.} K. III. 50.

^{20.} K. I. 57.

carries the oblation offered according to rule, (the priest) who is the offerer of the oblation, (those) two (visible forms, the sun and the moon) which regulate time, that $(\bar{A}k\bar{a}\dot{s}a)$ which perpetually pervades the universe, having the quality (sound) perceptible by the ear, (the earth) which they call the source of all created things, (air) by which living creations (become) possessed of life, (may he) preserve you."

vedānteşu yam āhur ekapuruşam vyāpya sthitam rodasī yasminn isvara ity ananya-vişayah sabdo yathārthākṣarah antar yas ca mumukṣubhir niyamita-prānādibhir mṛgyate sa sthānuh sthira-bhakti-yoga-sulabho niḥsreyasāyāstu vaḥ

-Vikramorvasiya

-Mālavikagnimitra

"May he, who is hailed by the Vedāntas as the Supreme Spirit, who still remains (transcendent) after pervading (both heaven and earth), to whom alone the specific designation Isvara (supreme ruler) applies true to a syllable, and he who is sought inwardly by restraining prāna and the other vital airs, by those who desire to attain (complete) emancipation, (may he) the eternal, who is easily attainable by the path of steadfast devotion bestow on you supreme bliss."

The three methods of jāāna, yoga and bhakti are mentioned, and the last is said to be the easiest path. ekaisvarye sthito'pi praņata-bahu-phale yaḥ svayam kṛttivāsāḥ kānta sammisra deho'py aviṣaya-manasām yaḥ purastād yatīnām aṣṭābhir yasya kṛtsnam jagad api tanubhir bibhrato nābhi-mānaḥ sanmārgālokanāya vyapanayatu sa vas tāmasīm vṛttim īśaḥ

"He, who while possessing supreme powers that bear manifold fruits for his humble devotees is himself clad in elephant hide, who, though having his body united with that of his beloved, is yet the foremost of ascetics, whose minds are clear of sense-objects, and who, though sustaining the

entire universe with (his) eight forms, is yet utterly free from a sense of egoity, may that Lord (Siva) dispel your tendency dominated by tamas, that you may behold the path of righteousness."

The opening verse of Raghuvaṃsa reads:

vāgarthāv iva saṃpṛktau vāgartha-pratipattaye
jakataḥ pitarau vande pārvatī-paremesvarau

While in *Mālavikāgnimitra*, the Lord should set us on the right path, sanmārga; in *Vikramorvašīya*, he is said to be easily attainable by devotion, bhakti-yoga-sulabha; in *Sākuntala*, the Lord in his eight-fold forms is seen. Immediate insight into the Divine reality is the aim of religion.

Though Kālidāsa worshipped the Divine as Śiva, his attitude was not in any way exclusive or narrow-minded. He had the catholic attitude of traditional Hinduism.²¹ He treated with great respect the views of others. In Raghuvaṃša, the gods approach Viṣṇu and praise him:

O thou who didst create this All, Who dost preserve it, lest it fall, Who wilt destroy it and its ways— To thee, O triune Lord, be praise.

As into heaven's water run
The tastes of earth—yet it is one,
So thou art all the things that range
The Universe, yet dost not change.

Far, far removed, yet ever near; Untouched by passion, yet austere;

^{21.} Yuan Chwang tells us that at the great festival of Prayaga, King Harsa dedicated a statue to the Buddha on the first day, to the Sun the favourite deity of his father, on the second and to Siva on the third.

Sinless, yet pitiful of heart; Ancient, yet free from age—Thou art.

Though uncreate, thou seekest birth;
Dreaming, thou watchest heaven and earth;
Passionless, smitest low thy foes;
Who knows thy nature, Lord? Who knows?

Though many different paths, O Lord, May lead us to some great reward, They gather and are merged in thee Like floods of Ganges in the sea.

The saints who give Thee every thought, Whose every act for thee is wrought, Yearn for thine everlasting peace, For bliss with thee, that cannot cease.

Like pearls that grow in ocean's night, Like sunbeams radiantly bright, Thy strange and wonder-working ways, Defeat extravagance of praise.

If songs that to thy glory tend Should weary grow or take an end, Our impotence must bear the blame, And not thine unexhausted name.²²

In Kumārasambhava,²⁸ Brahma is praised as the highest God; the beginning, the middle and the end of the world.

atha sarvasya dhātārai te sarve sarvatomukham vāgišam vāgbhir arthyābhi pranipatyopatasthire namas trimūrtaye tubhyam prāk sṛṣteḥ kevalātmane guṇa-traya-vibhāgāya pascād bhedam upeyuše

^{22.} E. T. by Arthur W. Ryder, Kalidasa's Works: Everyman's Library.

^{23.} II. 3, 4, 9, 10.

jagad-yonir ayonis tvam jagad-anto nirantakaḥ jagad-ādir anādis tvam jagad-īšo nirīşvaraḥ ātmānam āvmanā vetsi ṣṛjasy ātmānam ātmanā ātmanā kṛtinā ca tvam ātmany eva praliyase

Kālidāsa has sympathy with all forms of religion and is free from prejudice and fanaticism. Each person can tread the path which appeals to him,²⁴ for the different forms of Godhead are the manifestations of the One Supreme who is the formless behind all forms.

tvam eva havyam hotā ca bhojyam bhoktā ca sāsvatah vedyam ca vedītā cāsi dhyātā dhyeyam ca yat param.26

Again: ekaiva mūrtir bibhide tridhā.26

The objective of religion is freedom from subjection to time, from rebirth, which Duşyanta desires for himself in the last verse.

mamāpi ca kṣapayatu nīlalohitaḥ punarbhavaṃ parigatasaktir ātmabhūḥ

Raghu, after installing Aja on the throne, retires to the forest, takes to a life of meditation and attains that which is beyond darkness:

tamasah paramāpadavyayam puruşam yogasamādhinā raghuh²⁷

Until the end of religion, the realisation of the Supreme, the ascent from the vanity of time is attained, we will have opportunities for making progress towards the goal. In this journey towards the end we will be governed by the law of karma. Kālidāsa accepts the theory of rebirth:

^{24.} K. X. 26.

^{25.} K. II. 4, 15.

^{26.} K. VII. 44.

^{27.} R. VIII. 24.

ramyāņi vikşya madhurāms ca misamya sabdān paryutsukibhavati yat sukhito'pi jantuḥ tac cetasa smarati nūnam abodhapūrvaṃ bhāvasthiraṇi jananāntarasauhṛdāni

Sitā, when rejected by Rāma, says:

"When he is born, I'll scorn my queenly station Gaze on the sun, and live a hell on earth That I may know no pain of separation From you, my husband, in another birth."28

This life is one stage in the path to perfection. Even as the present life is the result of our past deeds, we can shape our future by our efforts in this life. The world is under a moral government. The good will ultimately triumph. If we have no tragedies in Kālidāsa, it is because he affirms the ultimate reality of concord and decency. Subject to this conviction, he induces our sympathy for the hard lot of the majority of men and women.

Dharma

Kālidāsa's writings dispose of the misconception that the Hindu mind mas attentive to transcendental matters, and neglectful of mundane affairs. Kālidāsa's range of experience was wide. He enjoyed life, people, pictures and flowers. He does not separate men from the cosmos and from the forces of religion. He knows the full range of human sorrow and desire, meagre joy and endless hope. He points to a harmony of the four main interests of human life, dharma, artha, kāma and mokṣa, the ethical, the economic, the artistic and the spiritual. The economic including the political and the artistic should be controlled by ethical norms. Ends and means are bound together. Life becomes livable only through valid ties. To cleanse and illuminate those ties was the poet's task.

^{28.} R. XIV. Ryder's E. T. 'He' refers to the child in her womb.

Describing the first king in Raghuvamsa, Kālidāsa says that Dilipa's artha and kāma were centred in dharma:

apy artha-kāmau tasyāstām dharma eva maniṣiṇaḥ²⁹
Kālidāsa did not feel called upon to choose between religion and morality on the one side and progress and security on the other. These are not hostile to each other.

History is not a natural but a moral phenomenon. It is not mere temporal succession. Its essence lies in the spiritual which informs the succession. The historian should penetrate and comprehend that inward moral dynamism. History is the work of man's ethical will of which liberty and creativity are the expressions.

The kings of the Raghu race were pure from birth, ruled over extensive domains stretching from earth to the ocean, asamudra-kṣitisānam. They amassed riches for charity, spoke measured words for the sake of truth, were eager for victory for the sake of glory and were householders for the sake of offspring. They gained knowledge in childhood, enjoyed the pleasures of life in youth, adopted the ascetic life in old age and in the end cast away their bodies by yoga or meditaion.

tyāgāya sambhṛtārthānām satyāya mitabhāşinām yasase vijigişūṇām, prajāyai gṛhamedhinām saisave'bhyasta-vidyānām, yauvane vişayaiṣiṇām vārdhake munivṛttinām, yogenānte tanu-tyajām⁸¹

There is time for study under a teacher, a period for married life and towards the end of life's journey we have to set our hearts on things eternal. In *Vikramorvasiya*, the king tells his son that it is time he entered the second stage of the house-holder, after having completed the stage of studentship.

^{29.} I. 25.

^{30.} I. 5.

^{31.} I. 7-8.

ayi vatsa uşitam tvayā pūrvsminn āsrame, dvitīyam adhyāsitum tava samayah.**

The kings collected revenues for the prosperity of their subjects, prajānām eva bhūtyartham, even as the sun takes up water to give it back a thousand-fold. The rulers must stand up for dharma, justice. The king is the real father of the people, he educates them, protects them and provides for their livelihood, while the actual parents are only the causes of their physical birth:

prajānām vinayādhānād rakṣaṇād bharaṇād api sa pitā pitaras tāsām kevalam janmahetavaņ.

Every one in Aja's kingdom thought that he was a personal friend of the king:

aham eva mato mahipater iti sarvah prakṛtiṣvacintayat. The ascetic tells the king in Sākuntala: "Your weapon is for the protection of the afflicted and not for striking at the innocent," ārta trāṇāya vah sastram na prahartum anāgasi. Bharata, the son of Duṣyanta and Śākuntala, from whom this country takes its name is called sarvadamana—not merely one who conquered every ferocious beast of the forest but has achieved self-control also. Self-control is essential for ruler-ship. Sarvadamana—not merely one who conquered every ferocious beast of the forest but has achieved self-control also.

In Raghuvamsa, ** Agnivarna gives himself to dissipation. He has so many mistresses that he cannot always call them

^{32.} V.

^{33.} R. I. 18.

^{34.} R. I. 24.

^{35.} VIII.:8.

^{36.} J. 10.

^{37.} Kaujilya remarks: bharatt tti lokasya bharanāt. He is called Bharata because he supports the world, VII. 33.

^{38.} XIX.

by their right names. He develops a wasting disease, and as, even in that condition he is unable to resist the pleasures of the senses, he dies.

Kālidāsa gives us pictures of the saint and the sage, the hero and the heroine with their nobility. They are the directing minds within a civilisation. Nobility and self-control are their distinctive characteristics. Discipline is essential for a decent human life. Kālidāsa says: "Even though produced in a mine, a gem is not worthy of being set in gold, O noble lady, so long as it is uncut."

apy ākarasamutpannā maņi jātir asamskrtā jāta-rūpeņa kalyāņi na hi samyogam arhati**

In the spirit of the country, Kālidāsa exalts the quality of asceticism:

sama-pradhāneşu tapo-dhaneşu gūḍhaṁ hi dāhātmakam asti tejaḥ

In hermits with tranquility as the chief characteristic, whose wealth is penance, there is, verily, concealed, consuming fiery energy.⁴⁰ Though Kalidasa's works exalt austerity and adore saints and sages, he does not worship the begging bowl.

The laws of *dharma* are not static and unchanging, The tradition of the past has to be interpreted by one's own insight and awareness. Tradition and individual experience interpreterate. We are the inheritors of the past but are also trustees of the future. In the last analysis, each one must find the guide for one's conduct in the innermost centre of himself. When Arjuna in the opening chapter of the Bhagavadgītā declines to conform to the demands of society which impose on him as a kṣatriya the obligation to fight,

^{39.} M. V. 18.

^{40. \$} II. 7.

when Socrates says, "Men of Athens, I will obey God rather than you," they are taking their stand on inward integrity rather than on outward conformity.

Kālidāsa tells us that in matters of doubt about one's duty, the authority is the voice of conscience, the wisdom of the heart:

satām hi samdeha padeņu vastuņu pramāņam antah-karaņa-pravṛttayaḥ44

Love of Nature

In early Vedic literature the unity of all life, animate and inanimate, is indicated and many of the Vedic deities are personifications of striking aspects of nature. The idea of retreat into nature, a mountain top or a forest hermitage, in search of the revelation of the spirit of the universe has been with us from early times. As human beings we have our roots in nature and participate in its life in many ways. The rhythm of night and day, changes of seasons suggest man's changing moods, variety and capriciousness. Nature had not become mechanical and impersonal for Kalidasa. It had still its enchantment. His characters have a sensitive appreciations of plants and trees, of hills and rivers and a feeling of brotherhood for animals. We see in his writings flowers which bloom, birds which soar and animals which spring. We find a striking description of the love of the cow in Raghuvamia. The Rtu-samhāra gives a moving account of the six seasons: It reveals not only Kālidāsa's vision of nature's beauty but also an understanding of human moods and desires. In Sākuntala, when the curtain rises, Śiku talā and her two

^{41. \$. 1. 19.} Cf. Manu:

srutih smrtih sadācārah svasya ca priyam ētmanah samyak samkalpajah kāmo dharmamūlum idam satum. Kumārila quotes Kālidāsa in bis Tantravārttika.

friends are seen watering the plants, creepers and trees of Kanva's hermitage where the stars and colours in the sky, the pretty flowers and the lively animals are vital parts of human experience. Sakuntala does not look upon nurturing the plants as a drudgery but finds joy in it:

na kevalam tāta-niyogan asti mamāpi sodara-sneha eteşu.
"—not merely because my father has ordered it, I also have fraternal affection for them."

For Kālidāsa rivers, mountains, forests, trees possess a conscious individuality as animals, men and gods.

Śakuntalā is a child of nature. When she was abandoned by her amānuşī mother, Menakā, the birds of the sky pick her up and rear her until the sage Kanva takes her under his fostering care. Śakuntalā tended the plants, watched them grow and bloom, and the occasions when they burst into blossoms and bore flowers and fruits were celebrated as festive days. Like a loving mother Śakuntalā reared up her pet animals and plants. No wonder they responded. On the occasion of Śakuntalā's wedding, trees sent their gifts, forest deities showered their blessings and cuckoos cooed aloud their joy. The hermitage was filled with grief at the prospect of Śakuntalā's departure. The deer drop their mouthfuls, the peacocks stop their dancing and the creepers shed their leafy tears. Kanva says of her:

pātum na prathamam vyavasyati jalam yuşmāsv apīteşu yā nādatte priyamandanāpi bhavatām snehena yā pallavam ādye vaḥ kusuma prasūti-samaye yaysā bhavaty utsavaḥ seyam yāti sakuntalā patigṛham sarvair anujāāyatām

"She who never tries to drink water first when you have not drunk, who, though fond of decoration, does not out of affection for you pluck a blossom, whose great joy is at the period of the first appearance of blossom, even that

Sakuntala now departs to the house of her husband, let her be permitted by you all."48

When Sita is cast away, the peacocks abruptly stop their dance, the trees shed off flowers, and the female deer throw away the half-chewed darbha grass from their mouths—

nṛtyam mayūrāḥ kusumāni vṛkṣāḥ darbhān upāttān vijahur hariṇyaḥ tasyāḥ prapanne sama-duḥkha-bhāvam atyantam āsid ruditam vane'pi**

Kālidāsa takes up an object and creates it to the eye. He had a strong visualising power. Look at the vivid description of the flight of the antelope which Dusyanta pursues to the hermitage:

grīvābhaṅgābhirāmam muhur anupatati syandane baddhadṛṣṭth paścārdhena praviṣṭaḥ śarapatanabhayād bhūyasā pūrvakāyam darbhair ardhāvalīḍhaiḥ śramavivṛta-mukha-bhraṁśibhiḥ

kirnavartmā

pasyodagraplutatvād viyati bahutaram stokam urvyām prayāti

"His glance fixed on the chariot ever and anon he leaps up gracefully bending his neck; through fear of the arrow's fall he draws ever his hinder part into the front of his body; he strews his path with the grass, half-chewed, which drops from his mouth opened in the weariness; so much aloft he bounds that he runs rather in the air than on earth."

Kālidāsa's knowledge of nature was not only accurate but sympathetic. His observation was wedded to imagination. His descriptions of the snows of the Himālayas, of the music of the mighty current of the Ganges, of the different animals illustrate his human heart and appreciation of natural beauty.

^{43.} V.

^{44.} R. XIV.

No man can reach his full stature until he realises the dignity and worth of life that is not human. We must develop sympathy with all forms of life. The world is not made only for man.

Love of Marriage

The love of man and woman attracted Kālidāsa and he lavished all his rich imagination in the description of the different kinds of love. He does not suffer from any inhibitions. His women have a greater appeal than his men; for they reveal a timeless universal quality, whereas the men are dull and variable. They live on the surface while the women suffer from the depths. The compet t veness and self-assertion of the man may be useful in the office, factory or battlefield, but do not make for refinement, charm and serenity. The women keep the tradition alive with their love for order and harmony.

When Kālidāsa describes feminine beauty, he adopts the conventional account and falls into the danger of sensuous engrossment and sometimes over-elaboration. In *Megha-dūta*, the Yakşa gives a description of his wife to the cloud:—

tanvi, syāmā, sikhari dasanā, pakva-bimbādharosthi, madhye kṣāmā, cakita-hariṇi-prekṣaṇā, nimna nābhiḥ sroṇi-bhārād alasa-gamanā, stoka-namrā stanābhyām, vā tatra syād yuvati viṣaye sṛṣṭir ādyeva dhātuḥ.

"There she lives who is, as it were, the first creation of Brahmā amongst women, slim, youthful (or fair in complexion) with pointed teeth, a lower lip red like a ripe bimba fruit, thin at the waist, with her eyes like those of a frightened female

^{45.} See M. II. 61; IV. 15. A. W. Ryder observes: "He moved among men and women with a serene and god-like tread, neither self-indulgent nor ascetic, with mind and senses ever alert to every form of beauty."—E. T., p. xiii.

deer, with a deep navel, slow in gait on account of heavy hips and bending a little low by the weight of her breasts."**

See also the king's description of Mālavikā in II. dirghākṣaṁ śarad-indu-kānti-vadanaṁ bāhū natāvaṁsayoh saṁkṣiptaṁ nibiḍonnata-stanam uraḥ pārśve pramṛṣṭe iva madhyaḥ pāṇimi:o mitaṁ ca jaghanaṁ pādāvarālaṅgulī chando nartayittur yathaiva manasi śliṣṭaṁ tathāsyā vapuḥ

"Her face has long eyes and the lustre of the autumnal moon, the arms slope down by the shoulders. Her chest is compact with thick and swelling breasts; her sides are (smooth) as though planed off. Her waist is measurable by the palm of the hand and her hips are broad and the feet have curved toes and her body is fashioned to suit exactly the fancy of the mind of a dancing master."

He gives us here a pen picture of a typical dancing girl which may well make a painter envy.⁴⁷

In the gallery of women Kālidāsa presents, we have many interesting types. For many of them the conventional pretences and defences of society did not work. Their sensitive natures were not adjusted to social expectations. Their conflicts and tensions called for integration. The men felt certain and were

indivarena nayanam, mnkham an bujena, kundena dantam, adharam nava pallavena, angāni campakadalaih sa vidhāya vedhah, kānte katham ghatitavān upalena cetah.

^{46.} In S_f hgāra-tilaka, sometimes attributed to Kālidāsa, we find the following:—

[&]quot;Your eyes are like blue louses, your face like a lotus your teeth are like j smire, your lower lip is like a tender shoot, your limbs are like the leaves of the Campaka, tell me then beloved, how the Creator formed your heart of stone."

^{47.} See also M. III. 7, the description of Parvati in Kumārasambhava and of Urvaši in Vikramorvasiya.

secure. They accepted polygamy as the normal rule. But Kālidāsa's women had imagination and understanding and so were victims of doubt and indecision. As a rule they were not fickle but trustful, sincere and loving.

In Raghuvamsa King Dilipa lives the highest ideal of family life with his queen Sudaksinā. Agnivarņa, the last king in the Raghuvamsa is a prey to lust and degradation. In between are Raghu, Aja and Indumati, Dasaratha with his three queens, Rāma and Sitā and many others. Indumati married Aja in a Svayamvara choosing him from among a number of suitors.

Love is deepened by hardships and sufferings borne for the sake of love. It grows a hundred-fold in its intensity by obstacles to its realisation even as the current of a river blocked on its way by uneven rocks (flows with greater force):

nadyā iva pravāhah viṣama-śilā sankaṭa-skhalita-vegah vignita-samāgama-sukho manasi-sayah sata guņo bhavati.40

Even in the absence of fulfilment, the yearning gives all the joy that love means:

akṛtārthe'pi madasije ratim ubhaya-prārthanā kurute.49

The pathos of separation finds poignant expression in Megha-dūta, in Ratt-vilāpa⁵⁰ and in Aja-vilāpa.⁶¹

Love happy in union is found in Vikramorvasiya. 82

In Mālavikāgnimitra, the queen is called Dhāriņī because she bears everything. She has dignity and forbearance. When Malavikā attracts the notice of the king in a dance scene which the clown has contrived, she rebukes the king in words

^{48.} U. III. 18.

^{49.} S. II. 1.

^{50.} K. IV. See also Meghadūta 55; V. III. 21.

^{51.} R. VIII.

^{52.} III. 19-20.

of harsh satire that such efficiency would be of advantage if shown in affairs of the state: yadi rājakāryeşv api idṛṣī upāya-nipuṇatāryaputrasya tatah sobhanam bhavet, so When her husband's affection shifted to Irāvatī and then to Mālavikā, her devotion to him persists. The parivrājikā, Kausikī observes: "These noble women attached to their lords serve them even though it be against their own desires":

pratikūlenāpi patim sevante bhartrvatsalāķ sādhvyaķ.

By a series of misfortunes, Kausiki is led to the religious life. She comforts and distracts the mind of Dhārini. Though a nun, she is an authority on the dance and the cure for snakebite.

Irāvatī is passionate, impetuous, suspicious, demanding and dictatorial. When she was abandoned in favour of Mālavikā by the King, she bitterly complains and rebukes the King in harsh words: "How immodest of feeling is my lord?" aho avinīta hṛdayo' yam āryaputrah 'You wicked one, you are absolutely untrustworthy': saṭha, avisvasaniya-hṛda-yo'si. "Oh! These men are untrustworthy by nature. We, like innocent deer snared by the music of the hunter, fall victims to their deceitful words and do not understand.

aho aviśvasanīyāḥ puruṣāḥ, ātmano vañcanā-vacanam pramāṇīkṛtyākṣiptayā vyādhajana-gṛhīta-cittayā harīṇyā iva etan na vijñātam mayā.⁶⁴

Agnimitra's love for Mālavikā is of the sensual type. The king is fascinated by the beauty and grace of the maid:

In Vikramorvasiya, we have a blend of the human and the super-human. The nun $K\bar{a}$ sir \bar{a} japutri is first restless and petulant. When she finds that Urvasi is a heavenly Apsaras.

^{53.} I. 19-20.

^{54.} III. 19-20.

she acquiesces in her lot. The Queen Ausinari is portrayed as the ideal Hindu wife who gives up her own happiness for that of her husband. The clown remarks whether she was not making a virtue of necessity, spitting out sour grapes on the principle abhave viraktih. She rubukes the clown: "Fool, my lord is so dear to me that even at the risk of putting an end to my pleasure, I wish him all happiness."55 aham khalv ātmanah sukhāvasānenāyaputram nirvrtasarīram kartum icchāmi. She lived on friendly terms with Urvasi and the queen's attitude had its reward and Urvasi pays her respect and precedence. Urvasi asks her son to bow to the elder mother before entering on the second stage of the householder-ehi, vatsa, jyeştha-mātaram abhivandasva. Urvasi's character is somewhat removed from normal life. She has power to watch her lover unseen and overhear his conversations. She is lacking in maternal affection, for she abandons her child rather than lose her husband. Her love is selfish and her transformation is the direct outcome of a fit of insane jealousy.

Purūravas sings in rapturous terms of love and says that the sovereignty of the world is not as sweet, as blissful, as the lover's labour at the feet of the beloved. The world is dark and desolate to whom love is denied but it is bright and blissful to love triumphant.

Goethe's lines about Sakuntala are well-known:

"Wouldst thou the young year's blossoms and the fruits of its decline,

^{55.} III. The Bengali heroine Malañcamala whose husband had married a second time and left her unloved and forgotten says: "Though I die now and become a bird or a lesser creature or whatever befall me, I care not, for I have seen my darling happy."

^{56.} III. 19.

And all by which the soul is charmed, enraptured, feasted, fed,

Wouldst thou the earth and heaven itself in one sole name combine?

I name thee, O Śākuntala, and all at once is said."

In this play we have the development of blossom into fruit, of earth into heaven, of passion based on physical attraction into love based on moral beauty and spiritual understanding. Śākuntalā inherits from her mother Menakā, beauty and lightheartedness, and from her father Viśvāmitra, the famous ascetic, patient and forgiving love. Freedom of sense and austerity of life brought her into being. In her own life the two, freedom and restraint, earth and heaven should combine.

In the first Act we find all the impulsiveness of youth. The daughter of the hermitage in the first outburst of passion gave herself away in simple innocence and complete trust to the king. She followed the unsuspecting path of nature as she had not learned to control her feelings and regulate her life by norms:

gāndharveņa vivāhena bahvyo rājarşikanyakāḥ śrūyante pariņītās tāḥ pitṛbhiś cābhinanditāḥ

"Many daughters of royal sages are heard to have been married by the Gandharva form of marriage and they have received the approval of their fathers." Kanva when he hears of the marriage blesses it: Kālidāsa in verses of tender sorrow describes her departure from the hermitage to her

^{57.} III. 22. See Manu III. 22. It is a marriage arising from love kāmasambhava or mutual inclination, anyonyecchā of a youth and maid. It is concluded without any rites and without the knowledge of the elders.

husband's place. The very trees bid farewell to Śākuntalā in loving kindness. Kaņva is filled with sorrow:

yāsyaty adya sakuntaleti ḥṛdayam samspṛṣṭam utkaṇṭhayā kaṇṭhaḥ stambhita-bāṣpa-vṛtti-kaluṣas cintājaḍam darsanam vaiklavyam mama tāvad īdṛsam idam snehād araṇyaukasaḥ pīḍyante gṛhiṇaḥ katham nu tanayā-visleṣa-duḥkhair navaiḥ

"At the thought that Śakuntalā will leave this very day my heart is smitten with grief, my voice is choked with suppressed tears, my sight is dulled by anxious thought. If so great is the affliction through affection of even me a forestdweller, how much more are householders tormented by fresh griefs at separation from their daughters."

Kanva gives her advice:

susrūsasva gurūn kuru priyasakhīvṛttim sapatnījane bhartur viprakṛtāpi roṣaṇatayā mā sma pratīpam gamaḥ bhūyiṣṭham bhava dakṣiṇā parijane bhāgyeṣu anutsekinī yānty evam gṛhiṇī-padam yuvatayo vāmaḥ kulasyādhayaḥ.50

"Serve your elders, take to the behaviour of a dear friend to your co-wives. Even though wronged by your husband, do not, out of anger, be of refractory spirit; be ever courteous to your attendants, do not become arrogant in prosperity. Thus do young women attain the status of housewife; those of an opposite character are banes of the family."

Duşyanta, through forgetfulness for which the poet does not make him responsible, does not recognise her. He says that he should not look at another's wife: anirvarnaniyam parakalatram. Śākuntalā suffered the worst that could happen to a devoted wife: She is disowned by her husband and disgraced. Her mind becomes vacant and she stands there

^{58,} Ś IV. 18.

lonely, filled with terror, anguish and despair. The poet narrates her endurance of desertion, her fortitude in suffering, her later disciplined life till she is restored to her husband. Love is not a mere affair of the senses; it is a kinship of spirit. Both Duşyanta and Śākuntalā suffered, were disciplined by sorrow, and obtained the reward of a spiritual harmony. The youthful flush subsides; the gust of passion dies out. Love is won at a higher level and the brief glow of pleasure is turned into a steady life of bliss. Passion is linked with the sanctities of life. Nature and grace blend in harmony.

Kālidāsa does not judge the first union of lovers as a moral lapse: They are not sinners but they have to grow through suffering.

When Pārvatī approached Śiva performing tapas with the object of marrying him and started to serve him in different ways, Śiva was unmoved.

pratyarthi-bhūtām api tām samādheḥ susrūṣamāṇām giriso' numene. vikārahetau sati vikriyante yeṣām na cetāmsi ta eva dhīrāḥ.

The marriage of the two was essential for the birth of Kumāra, who would save the world from the terror and destruction which the demon Tāraka was forcing on it. So Indra sent the god of love, Kāma to disturb the concentration of Siva. When Kāma approached Siva, the latter was sitting with closed eyes, his senses withdrawn in samādhi, still like a rainless cloud, like a waveless ocean, like an unflickering fiame.

avṛṣṭi-saṁrambham ivāmbuvāham apām ivādhāram anuttaraṇgam antascarāṇām marutām nirodhānnivātāniṣkampam iva pradīpam.**

When Siva was disturbed somewhat, he opened his eyes and fire flashed from his third eye and reduced Kāma to ashes. In the meantime Pārvatī felt that her beauty was of little use:

vyartham samarthya lalitam vapur ātmanas ca.60

She decided to win Siva through the penance of the type in which Siva himself was engaged:

iyeşa sā kartum avandhya-rūpatāṁ samādhim āsthāya tapobhir ātmanaḥ.61

She wished to win Siva not through the attraction of her body but by the surrender of the heart. She lost her faith in artha and $k\bar{a}ma$ but believed only in dharma.

anena dharmaḥ saviseṣam adya me trivarga-sāraḥ.52

When she was told about the oddities of Siva, she rebukes the Brahmin interlocutor with the words that the peculiar conduct of great souls and its causes are inscrutable and the fools unable to understand them laugh at them.

alokasāmānyam acintya-hetukam dvişanti mandāḥ caritum mahātmanām.68

The ridiculing Brahmin turned out to be Siva himself. He said to Umā:

"'From this moment, O shy maiden, am your slave, bought by your penance'. So spake he whose crest in the moon and straightway all the fatigue of her self-torture vanished. So here is it that fruitful toil feels as if it never had been."

^{59.} III. 48.

^{60.} III. 75.

^{61.} V. 2.

^{62.} V. 38. Cf. "To me there is no joy in that union where the two are not equally ardent for each other." anāturotkanthitayoh prasiddyatā samāgamenāpi ratir na mām prati paraspara-prāpti-nirāšayor varam šarīra-nāšo'pi samānurāgayoh M. III. 15.

^{63.} V. 75.

adya prabhrty avanatāngi tavāsmi dāsaņ krītas tapobhir iti vādini candramaulau ahnāya sā niyamajam klamam utsasarja klešah phalena hi punar navatām vidhatte

The truth illustrated here is that love born of sense attraction should be transformed into love based on austerity and control. While striving to reach heaven, both Parvati and Sakuntala had to skirt the edge of the abyss.

Sex life is not inconsistent with spiritual attainment. Wild life or unrestrained passion is inconsistent with it. Sex life under law and restraint is spiritual in character. One can lead the life of a householder and yet be a hermit in temper. The Upanisad says: enjoy by renunciation, tyaktena bhuājithāh.

The goal of life is joy, serenity and not pleasure or happiness. Joy is the fulfilment of one's nature as a human being. We must affirm our being against the whole world, if need be. When Socrates was condemned to death or when Jesus was crucified, they did not take death as defeat but as fulfilment of their ideals. The aim of love is a happy harmony of man and woman. The concept of ardhanāriśvara brings it out. 4 The wife does not belong to the husband but makes a whole with him. The wife is the root of all social welfare.

kriyāṇām khalu dharmyāṇām satpatnyo mūla-kāraṇam.
The wife is the saha-dharma-cāriṇī.
iyam corvāsī yāvad āyus tava saha-dharma-cāriṇī bhavatu.

She is with him in the performance of all his duties. Indumati was Aja, a housewife, a wise counsellor, a good friend, a confidante and a beloved pupil in learning the fine arts.

grhini sacivah sakhi mithah priyasisyā lalite kalāvidhau.

^{64.} See R. I. 56. svāhhayeva kavirābhujam. R. I. 56. premņā sarirārdhaharām harasya.

^{65,} V. v.

Kālidāsa believes that marriage is fulfilled in parenthood. The physical attraction is sublimated through suffering caused by misunderstanding, separation, desertion, cruelty etc. and attains its fulfilment in the child. The marriage of Siva and Pārvatī was brought about for the birth of Kumāra. This country is named after Bharata, the son of Duṣyanta and Sakuntalā. In Raghuvamśa, it is said that the love of Dilīpa and Sudakṣiṇā attained increase when it was shared by the son also:

rathānganāmnor iva bhāva-bandhanam babūva yat prema parasparāsrayam vibhaktam apy ekasutena tat tayoh parasparasyopari paryaciyata.

In Raghuvamsa III. 23, Kālidāsa says that Dilīpa and Sudakṣinā rejoiced in the birth of their son even as Umā and Śiva were gratified by the birth of Kārttikeya, as Śacī and Indra by the birth of Jayanta. The marriage of Duṣyanta and Śakuntalā found its fulfilment in the birth of their son Bharata. The birth of Kumāra was the main aim of the marriage of Śiva and Pārvatī. Kālidāsa loves children as it is evident from his descriptions of Bharata, Āyus, Raghu, Kumāra.

For Kālidāsa the path of wisdom lies in the harmonious pursuit of the different aims of life and the development of an integral personality. He impresses on our mind these ideals by the magic of his poetry, the richness of his imagination, his profound knowledge of human nature and his delicate descriptions of its most tender emotions. We can apply to him the words of Miranda in the *Tempest*:

O Wonder.

How many goodly creatures are there here! How beauteous mankind is! O brave new world, That has such people in't.

S. RADHAKRISHNAN.

^{66.} R. III. 24.

^{67.} Umā-vṛšāṅkau-śara-janmanā yathā, yathā jnyantena sacī-purandarau tatha nṛpaḥ sā ca sutena māgadhi manandatus tat-sadṛsena taṭ-saṃæu.

THE EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION

- (a) Critical apparatus. Previous editions. The Mālavikāgnimitra has been edited and published several times before. The editions of Bollensen and Pandit are critical editions, based each on several manuscripts Both of them have recorded a very large number of variant readings which I have made use of for this edition. Here are the previous editions which I have utilized:—
 - B. Bollensen's edition of the Mālavikāgnimitra. Leipzig, 1897.
 - Bv. Variant readings recorded in Bollensens edition.
 - P. The Mālavikāgnimitra, edited by S. P. Pandit, with the commentary of Kāṭayavema, Bombay Sanskrit Series, no. VI, 1889.
 - Pv. Variant readings recorded in Pandit's edition.
 - R; The Mālavikāgnimitram of Kālidāsa, with the commentary, Sārārthadīpikā of Sahrdayatilaka Rāma Şāraka, edited by C. Sankara Rāma Sastri, Sri Bālamanoramā Press, Madras, 1929.
 - SGU. Mālavikāgnimitram of Kālidāsa with English Translation, notes and Kāṭayavema's commentary, edited by Dr. P. S. Sane, Dr. G. H. Godbole and Shri. H. S. Ursekar. Bookseller's Publishing Company, Bombay 1959.
 - T. Mālavikā et Agnimitra. Edidit Dr. Otto Frid Tullberg. Bonnae ad Rhenum. H. B. Koenig, MDCCCXL.
 - VV Mālavikāgnimitra with the commentaries of Kāṭayavema and Nīlakaṇṭha (Vāṇī Vilas Series.)

In addition to the above previous editions, I have also utilised the following manuscripts for this edition.

MANUSCRIPTS

- Bh. Manuscript no. 473 of 1899—1915 of the Mālavikāgnimitra, belonging to the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
- CS¹ Manuscript no. 35 in the Devanāgarī script, belonging to the Sanskrit College, Calcutta. It contains the text only of the Mālavikāgnimitra.
- CS² Manuscript no. 36 in Bengali script belonging to the Sanskrit College, Calcutta. It contains the text only of the Mālavikāgnimitra.
- Ja. Manuscript no: 324, of the Mālavikāgnimitra, belonging to the Raghunath Temple Library, Jammu.
- Ta¹ Manuscript no. B 5225 of the *Mālavikāgnimitra* belonging to the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji Sarasvati Mahal Library, Tanjore.
- Ta² Manuscript no. B 5227 of the *Mālavikāgnimitra* belonging to the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji Sarasvati Mahal Library, Tanjore.
- Tan^c Manuscript no. B 5227 (a) D. 4457 of an anony mous commentary of the Mālavikāgnimitra belonging to the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji Sarasvati Mahal Library, Tanjore.

As can be seen from the above list of manuscripts, I have tried to procure these from different parts of India, such as Poona, Jammu and Tanjore and that they are in different scripts, such as the Devanāgarī and the Bengali scripts. There is no special problem regarding the text of the Mālavikāgnimitra. All the available manuscripts

represent, on the whole, one and the same recension, an all-India one. There are, of course, variant readings of a very large number of words, scattered throughout the text, as the foot-notes show but there is no such thing as more than one recension of the Mālavikāgnimitra. The text is substantially the same in all the manuscripts and commentaries which I have examined. The many variant readings have not resulted in a different text of the drama as a whole. They are too petty for that. One has heard much of a Bengali recension of the Abhijñāna-Śākuntalam of Kālidāsa. One cannot similarly speak of a regional recension of the Mālavikāgnimitra. We can be thankful for this absence of a problem of recensions in regard to this work.

(b) The sources. Though some of the characters of this drama are mentioned in the Puranas and inscriptions, the story or the narrative itself has nothing to correspond to it in the Puranas or in any other recognised source of ancient Indian History. Like the other two dramas of Kālidāsa the story of the Mālavikāgnimitra is not based on ancient myth or legend. It is partly based on sober history, but mostly it is a love-intrigue spun by the imagination of the poet and carried out by the $vid\bar{u}saka$ and some palace servants, all invented by the poet. Nor can it be maintained that the love-intrigue has historical, political overtones. In the course of the narrative, news of victory in two wars are brought by messengers, but they do not occupy much room in it. In one war, Puşyamitra, the commander-in-chief, defeats the Greeks with the help of his grandson Vasumitra, the son of Agnimitra and the Guardian of the sacrificial horse. There are two references to a Greek invasion in the Mahābhāşya of Patañjali. The other war was a kind of punifive expedition, sent out by Agnimitra, against Yajñasena, the King of Vidarbha as the latter had

attacked and made captive his cousin Mādhavasena who was on his way to Agnimitra in Vidisā with his sister Mālavikā whom he wanted to offer to Agnimitra in marriage: Mādhavasena and Yajnasena were rivals to the throne of Vidarbha. Ultimately, Agnimitra divides it between them, each to rule his half under his suxerainty. There is no reference to this Vidarbha war either in the Purāṇas or in the inscriptions. Like the love-intrigue culminating in the marriage of Mālavikā to Agnimitra, it seems to be a creation of the imagination of the poet.

(c) Kālidāsa's style. Something has already been said of Kalidasas poetry in the General Introduction by no less a person than Dr. S. Radhakrishnan in a manner which I cannot improve. I will, therefore, confine my remarks to one or two points in his style which struck me as being rather characteristic. It is well-known that the alankaraśāstra is primarily a study of Sanskrit poetry in general and not of the poetry of particular poets. It is true that, in order to illustrate the different principles recognised in the sāstra, the writer often draws upon the works of different poets. But there is hardly ever any suggestion that the principle illustrated is a special feature of the poetry of that particular poet. To point out the special characteristics of the poetry of a particular poet, characteristics which distinguish him from other poets was never looked upon as one of the important tasks of the sāstra. Not that stray remarks on the poetry of particular poets are wanting, such remarks are found not only in the alankarafastra but also in the creative works. The introductory stanzas of the Harşacarita of Bāna describing in a poetic rather than in a scientific way, the special features of the work of some poets are well-known. Some anonymous verses of the same type have also come down to us. Among them, the following verse

उपमा कालिदासस्य भारवेरथगौरवम् । नैषघे पदलालित्यं माघे सन्ति त्रयो गुणाः॥

is often quoted. I do not think that anybody considers that this verse represents a profound evaluation of Kālidāsa's poetry. It is not even clear whether by upamā the author of the verse meant only the particular alankāra which bears that name or 'figure of speech' in general. That Kālidāsa's works abound in beautiful upamās as they abound in other beautiful arthālankāras is well-known. It is not clear what padalālitya means in that verse. Whatever it may mean, I doubt if any lover of Kālidāsa will admit that there is less of it in Kālidāsa than in the Naisadha. The same thing can be said of arthagaurava.

Figures of speech have been classified in many ways in the alankārasāstra, Vidyānātha, in his Pratāparudrayasobhū sana, classifies them according as they are based on sādharmya (resemblance) adhyavasāya (superimposition) virodha (opposition) vākvanyāva (verbal reasoning) lokanyāva (worldly reasoning) tarkanyāya (logical reasoning) srnkhalā (chain—like arrangement) and so on. In the figures of speech based on resemblance, the object to be described (upameya) Is usually compared in different ways with another object, the standard of comparison (upamāna). Some property common to both is presented (sādhāranadharma). Thus the figures of speech based on sadharmya and there are many of them, necessafily involve the presentation of two things as resembling each other in some way or other. While this much is common to all the figures of speech based on sādharmya, they differ from one another in some respect or other. A large part of the later alankārasāstra is devoted to the pointing out of the subtle differences between one figure of speech and another and between sub-divisions of the

same figure of speech. After all, alankaras are modes of speech. They are written in the form of sentences and they produce in the reader a particular kind of verbal cognition (śābdabodha). The later ālankārikas took great delight in analysing the $s\bar{a}bdabodha$ caused by each figure of speech with the help of navyanyāya terminology and in pointing out its difference from those caused by other figures of speech. These subtle points belonged to the sābdabodha caused by each alankara and are of a general nature. They are expected to be present no matter who the author of the alankāra is. They are like the definition of the alankāra itself, in the absence of which it would not even attain its proper form. The commentators of the poems like Mallinātha, while pointing out the alankāra in a particular stanza, often quote the definition of it and show how the particular instance conforms to the definition.

While any poet can introduce any alankāra in work and it would conform to the accepted definition of it and produce in the reader the particular kind of sābdabodha supposed to be characteristic of that olankāra, poets may and do differ from one another in the way in which they introduce figures of speech in their works. Poets have their own style which cannot be hidden. It comes out in the midst of much conformity to tradition. Commentators do not directly point out the peculiarities and mannerisms in the style of a particular poet. They are more concerned with explaining the meaning of the words in the stanza, clearing up all allusions, drawing attention to points of grammar, elucidating the figures of speech and quoting or referring to authority for the philosophical and technical ideas expressed in it. A gifted commentator like Pūrnasarasvati, the author of the Vidyullata on the Meghaduta. excels in bringing out the Greatness of Kalidasa by revealing

all the subtle meanings embodied in each stanza of that great work. He makes us feel, though indirectly, the individuality of Kālidāsa's work. But this happens rarely.

And yet the works of the poets do exhibit special features or peculiarities or mannerisms or whatever else we may choose to call them. Kālidāsa Bhāravi and Māgha, have all of them written mahākāvyas which conform, more or less, to the definition of a mahākāvya as given in the sastra. They are all divided into sargas and each sarga consists of a certain number of stanzas. All of them describe certain things mentioned in the sastra as normal topics of a mahākāvya, though their stories differ. All of them contain certain alankāras defined and illustrated in the sāstra. In the midst of these resemblances and conformities, the individuality of the poet shows itself. writing a mahākāvya, the poet has to compose stanza after stanza and it is but natural that he should some ways of doing it. To write a stanza is to construct a sentence within the limitations of a particular metre and often of the particular alankara which he wants to introduce in that stanza. But two poets wanting to write a stanza in the same metre and introduce the same alankara need not necessarily adopt the same sentence—construction. Each may prefer a particular stanza construction, a particular way of presenting the different elements which go to make up that alankāra. Kālidāsa, for instance, seems to show certain preferences, certain tendancies of this type. In attempting to point out certain tendencies of this type, it is not intended to convey that this way of constructing a sentence, this way of presenting the things described pervades the whole of his work. All that is meant is that it is frequently seen in his work. Nor is it claimed that this special feature cannot at all be seen in the works of

other poets. All that is claimed is that it is often seen in Kalidasa's works, that it is, perhaps, one of his preferences.

One of the often noticed preferences of Kalidasa in the construction of a stanza is the open and deliberate presentation of two or more persons or things or two or more attributes or two or more actions as parallel to another, sometimes when the relation of upamāna and upameya is involved and sometimes even when it is not, Instead of presenting two separate persons or things as parallel to each other, sometimes two aspects of the same person or thing are presented as parallel to each other. Such a parallel presentation of two things is sometimes made even when it is a difference that is pointed out and not a resemblance. Sometimes two or more things are presented even when the alankara to be introduced would be complete with one of them. Sometimes, the parallel presentation looks like a recognised alankāra, but on closer examination, it does not fully conform to the fastraic definition of it.

A few examples of the above-mentioned points will now be given.

(a) Presentation of two things as parallel to each other.

सेना परिच्छद्स्तस्य द्वयमेवार्थसाधनम् । शास्त्रेष्वकुण्डिता बुद्धिमीवी धनुषि चातता ॥

Raghuvamsa I. 19.

"For him (Dilipa) his army was a mere sign of dignity. He had only two means to achieve his purpose: his intellect, at home in all the sciences and the bowstring, attached to his bow."

Here the intellect and the bow-string are presented us parallel to each other. That the poet was consciously and deliberately doing so is shown by the fact that the word dvayam is found in the stanza. To take another example:

दुदोह गां स यहाय सस्याय मघवा दिवम् सम्पद्यितिमयेनोभौ दधतुर्भुवनद्ययम् ॥

Raghu, I. 26.

"He milked the Earth, so that he may perform sacrifice. Indra milked the sky, so that vegetation may grow. Thus, the two by exchange of prosperity, sustained the two worlds."

Here King Dilipa and Indra are presented as parallel to each other. Here also the word 'ubhau' (two) shows that the author was conscious of what he was doing. While describing Raghu, the poet says:—

सममेव समाकान्तं इयं द्विरद्गामिना। तेन सिंहासनं पित्र्यमिखळं चारिमण्डळम्॥

Raghu, IV. 4.

"He (Raghu) whose gait is like that of an elephant, mastered two things at the same time: the ancestral throne and the whole circle of his enemies."

Again the use of the word dvayam is noteworthy, because it shows that the poet was very conscious that he was putting forward two parallel things.

The following stanza also occurs in the description of Raghu:—

प्रसादसुमुखे तस्मिश्चन्द्रे च विशदश्मे । तदा चश्चष्मतां प्रीतिरासीत् समरसा द्वयोः॥

Raghu, IV. 18.

"Then people who had eyes to see took equal delight in two things: in Raghu with his joyful face and in the moon with its clear lustre."

It cannot be an accident that here also, a word expressive of the number two, namely, 'dvayoh' occurs. Equally deliberate and significant seems the insertion of the word "dvau" in the following stanza occurring in the description of the visit of Kautsa, the disciple of the sage Varatantu to Raghu in order to solicit the wherewithal to pay daksinā to his guru.

जनस्य साकेतिनवासिनस्तौ द्वावण्यभूतामभिनन्द्यसस्तौ। गुरुप्रदेयाधिकनिस्पृहोऽर्थी नृपोऽर्थिकामाधिकप्रदश्च॥

Raghu, V. 31.

"To the inhabitants of Sāketa, those two (Kautsa and Raghu) appeared to be uoble souls: the suppliant not wanting to take more than what he had to give to his guru and the king, giving more than what the suppliant asked for."

The following stanza also deserves consideration.

तद्वल्गुना युगपदुन्मिषितेन तावत् सद्यः परस्परतुलामिधरोहतां द्वे । प्रस्पदमानपरुषेतरतारमन्त-स्वक्षुस्तव प्रचिक्षतस्त्रमरं च पद्मम् ॥

Raghu, V. 68,

"Let the two, by their beautiful and simultaneous opening, at once attain mutual resemblance. Your eyes, with their gentle pupils throbbing inside and the lotus with the bumble-bee vibrating within."

Here also the word 'dve' is a prelude to the parallel presentation of two things.

One has an opportunity of considering whether the use use of a word expressive of the number two in such cases is deliberate or not by taking two stanzas, one from the Raghuvamsa and the other from the Kumārasambhava, both of which describe a similar situation: the pāṇigrahaṇa part of a marriage ceremony. Raghuvaṃśa VII. 22 runs as follows—

आसीद्वरः कण्टकितप्रकोष्ठः स्विकार्युलिः संववृते कुमारी। तस्मिन्द्वये तत्त्वभणामात्मवृत्तिः समं विमक्तेव मनोभवेत॥

"The bridegroom had horripilation in his forearm and the bride felt her fingers sweating. At that moment, cupid divided his function equally between the two."

Kumārasambhava, VII. 77 runs as follows-

रोमोद्गमः प्रादुरभूदुमायाः स्विद्धाङ्गुब्धिः पुंगवकेतुरासीत् । वृत्तिस्तयोः पाणिसमागमेन समं विभक्तेव मनोभवस्य ॥

"Uma had her hair standing on end and Siva had sweating fingers. By the meeting of their hands, the function of Cupid was equally divided between them."

The word 'dvaye' occurs in the Raghuvaṃsa, but there is nothing corresponding to that in the Kumārasaṃbhava even though the situation is the same. But even in the Kumārasaṃbhava, one can feel from the construction of the stanza that the poet was very conscious that he was presenting two things in a parallel manner. After all, it is not the presence of a word expressive of the number two which matters most. It will be shown that there can be parallel presentation without that. However, in order to show that the use of such a word is not sporadic, a few more examples are being given:—

अभिकं शुशुभे शुभेयुना द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगतम् । पदमृद्धमजेन पैतृकं विनयेनास्य नवं च यौवनम् ॥

Raghu, VIII. 6.

"Two things, united with two other worthy ones, looked all the more beautiful, the prosperous ancestral kingdom united with Aja and his fresh youth, united with his modesty."

Here the word expressive of the number two occurs twice: dvitayena and dvayam, showing that it was very much in the poet's consciousness. In this connection, Raghu IX, 3 and 9 may also be considered. It will not be out of place here, to give one or two examples from the other works of Kālidāsa. Kumārasambhava V. 71 is a good example of this style:—

द्वयं गत संग्रित शोचनीयतां समागमप्रार्थनया पिनाकिनः। कळा च सा कान्तिमती कळावतस्त्वमस्य ळोकस्य च नेत्रकौमुदी॥

"Two things have become pitiable due to the desire to be united with Siva, the wielder of Pināka: that lustrous digit of the moon (which is on his head) and you, the moonlight for the eyes of the world."

It is worthy of note that dvayam is the very first word of the stanza, obviously intended by the author to be a key word in the construction of the stanza. As an example of the same style from one of the dramas of Kālidāsa, the following stanza from the Śākuntalam may be noted

परिग्रहबहुत्वेऽपि हे प्रतिष्ठे कुलस्य मे । समुद्रवसना चोर्वी सखी च युवपोरियम् ॥

Śāk. III. 17.

"In spite of my many possessions, only two would be the cause of the stability of my dynasty; the Earth reaching up to the very oceans and this friend of yours. (S'akuntalā)"

But, as I said before, it is not necessary that a word expressive of the number two should be used every time two things are presented in a parallel manner. In many stanzas, no such word is used and yet the poet's intention to make such a parallel presentation is evident from the construction of the stanza. This is clearly seen in the following—

अजिताघिगमाय मन्त्रिभिर्युयुजे नीतिविशारदैरजः। अनपायिपदोपळब्धये रघुराप्तैः समियाय योगिभिः॥

Raghu, VIII. 17.

"Aja united himself with ministers well-versed in state policy in order to acquire what had not yet been acquired, while Raghu chose the company of expert Yogis to attain the imperistable state."

Hence, Aja the newly anointed King and Raghu, the King in retirement are presented in a parallel manner even though what is pointed out is a difference between the two. No numeral is actually used. Here is another example from the same context:—

नृपितः प्रकृतीरवेक्षितुं व्यवहारासनमादघे युवा। परिचेतुमुपांगु घारणां कुरापूतं प्रवयास्तु विष्टरम्॥

Raghu. VIII. 18.

"The Young King occupied the seat of justice in order to examine the cases of his subjects while the old one occupied the holy seat made of *Kusa* grass in order to practise meditation."

The parallel presentation, without the use of any numeral, is quite striking here. In fact, all the stanzas of this sarga from the seventh to the twenty-third are excellent examples, except that, in the twenty-third, a word expressive of the number occurs twice.

What is worth noticing in the examples given above is that the poet has managed to adopt this kind of construction even though the figure of speech is not the same in all of them. Sometimes, it is upamā, sometimes tulyayogitā, sometimes dṛṣṭānta and sometimes something else. To have managed to fit in this kind of parallel presentation with different figures of speech shows the poet's mastery of the language.

(b) Parallel presentation in difference. Raghu VIII. 17, as pointed out above, shows such a presentation. But, it is by no means, a solitary instance.. To it may be compared the following stanza:—

वार्षिकं संजहारेन्द्रो घनुर्जेत्रं रघुर्दधौ। प्रजार्थसाधने तौ हि पर्यायोद्यतकार्मुकौ॥

Raghu, IV. 16.

"Indra withdrew the rain-bow while Raghu held the bow of victory. For they raise their bows in turn for accomplishing the good of the people."

To say that Indra withdraws while Raghu holds forth is to point out a difference and yet the construction of the sentence is such that the two actions seems to be parallel to each other.

A very similar stanza is the following one-

प्रससादोदयादम्भः कुम्भयोनेर्भहौजसः। रघोरमिभवाराङ्कि चुक्षुमे द्विषतां मनः॥

Raghu, IV. 21

"At the rise of the mighty Agastya, the waters became calm; at the rise of Raghu, the mind of the enemies, apprehensive of defeat, became agitated."

(c) Parallel presentation, even when the alankāra does not require it—

हंसश्रेणीषु तारासु कुमुद्धस्सु च वारिषु । विभृतयस्तदीयानां पर्यस्ता यशसामिव ॥

Raghu, IV. 19.

"The abundance of his glory seemed to be distributed among flocks of swans, stars and the waters full of kumuda flowers."

This is a fanciful interpretation by the poet of the whiteness of the swans, the stars and the white lotuses. They are interpreted as reflections of the glory of Raghu, because, by poetic convention, glory is white in colour. So this is $utprek \bar{s}a$. The point to be noted here is that the definition does not require that as many as three things should be presented in a parallel manner. The mention of one them would have been quite enough. But $K\bar{a}lid\bar{a}sa$ likes such presentations. In $alank\bar{a}ras$ like $K\bar{a}ranam\bar{a}l\bar{a}$, $ek\bar{a}vali$ and $s\bar{a}ra$ a chain is necessary. It is natural that in them several things should be presented. But when the poet does it though the definition of the figure does not require it, it shows a personal preference of his.

In this connection, Raghu I, 21 and Kumāra I, 43, 44, also deserve to be considered.

(d) Parallel presentation which looks like a recognised alankāra but does not fully conform to the definition.

Some figures of speech involve the presentation of two or more things in a parallel manner. I have in mind those which are based on a chain-like presentation of things $(S'rhkhal\bar{a})$ in which each link in the chain is somehow connected with the previous or the following link. If the relation of the links in the chain is that of cause and

effect, the figure of speech is called $K\bar{a}ranam\bar{a}l\bar{a}$, if the relation is that of qualifier and qualified, it is $ek\bar{a}vali$ and if the relation is that of superior and inferior, it is $s\bar{a}ra$. In Kalidāsa, there are certain stanzas in which things are presented in a chain but the relation between the links does not come under any one of the three first mentioned. The following is an example—

आकारसदशप्रदः प्रदया सदशागमः। आगमः सदशारम्य आरम्भसदशोदयः॥

Raghu, I. 15.

"His (Dilfpas) intellect was equal to his looks, his studies were equal to his intellect, his deeds were equal to his studies and his achievements were equal to his deeds."

Here the relation between the links is resemblance which is not mentioned in the \$\lap{sastra}\$ when figures of speech based on chain-formation (\$\lap{srkhala}\$) are discussed. Here four pairs of \$upam\bar{a}na\$ and \$upameya\$ are presented in a parallel manner and the \$upameya\$ of the preceding pair becomes the \$upam\bar{a}na\$ of the following pair. Incidentally, it may be noted that four things are here presented instead of the usual two. This is not unknown elsewhere. Here is another example—

तेनार्थवांह्योभपराच्युखेन तेन झता विझभयं कियावान् । तेनास लोकः पितृमान् विनेत्रा तेनैव शोकापनुदेन पुत्री ॥

Raghu, XIV. 23.

"Through him (Rāma) who was free from greed people were wealthy, through him who removed obstacles, they were full of activity, in him, the disciplinarian, they had a father, in him who removed their sorrows, they had a son."

Here four aspects of Rāma and of the people are presented in a parallel manner. Coming back to what looks like a recognised alankāra, the following stanza may be examined—

परस्परेण विद्वातस्तेषूपायनपाणिषु । राज्ञा हिमवतः सारः राज्ञः सारो हिमाद्विणा ॥

Raghu, IV. 79.

"When they (the ganas called utsavasanketa) attended on him with presents in their hands, the king came to know the worth of Himalaya and Himalaya came to know the king's might."

This looks like anyonyālankāra in which, according to eandrāloka, there should be mutual service by two things.

Here the King and the Himalaya do not render service to each other. They just come to know each others worth. It is only by a little stretching that one can call this anyonyālankāra, but parallel presentation of two things is found here also. This may be compared with the two following ones:—

रजोभिः स्यन्दनोद्धृतैर्गजैश्च घनसन्निभैः। भुवस्तलमिव न्योम कुर्वन् न्योमेव भृतलम्॥

Raghu, IV. 294

"With the dust raised by his chariots, he made the sky look like Earth and with his elephants resembling clouds, he made the Earth look like the sky."

तस्य द्विपानां मद्वारिसेकात् खुराभिघाताच्च तुरंगमानाम् । रेणुः प्रपेदे भुवि पङ्कभावं पङ्कोऽपि रेणुत्वमियाय नेतः॥

Raghu, XVI. 30.

".Through the flow of liquor from the temples of his (Kuśa's) elephants, the dust on the road became mud and by the treading of the hoofs of his horses, mud became dust."

In these two stanzas, the parallel presentation consists in the statement that one thing was made to look like another or that it was converted into another. There is viii

no talk of mutual service: Hence they cannot be called anyonyālanhāra though they appear to be so.

This kind of parallel presentation of two or more things as embracing several alankāras has not been recognised as a separate alankāra in the sāstra. It is a peculiarity in the manner of presenting the meanings in the construction of the stanza. As it is not a repetition of sounds, irrespective of meaning, it cannot come under sabdālankāras. As it is not a kind of special charm of the meaning itself, il cannot come under arthālankāras. It is a peculiarity in the manner of presenting the meanings and it depends on the manner of constructing the stanza. Whether it can come formally under sabdālankāra or not, it certainly evokes in the reader admiration for the skill of the poet. He also enjoys the beauty of the work which results from this skill.

Most of the illustrations given above come from the poet's two $mah\bar{a}k\bar{a}vyas$: Raghuvamía and Kumārāsambhava. One was taken from the drama $s\bar{a}kuntalam$. The poet shows the same skill in another drama of his, the $M\bar{a}lavik\bar{a}gnimitra$, in the following two stanzas.

नविकसलयरागेणात्रपादेन वाला स्फुरितनखरुचा द्वौ हन्तुमहत्यनेन । अकुसुमितमशोकं दोहदापेक्षया वा प्रणमितशिरसं वा कान्तमाद्वीपराधम्॥

Māla, III. 12.

"With the fore-part of her foot, having the red tint of young sprouts and having the scintillating lustre of her toe-nails, this maiden can kick both the Asoka tree which has not yet blossomed, as it is expecting the fulfilment of its longing (dohada) or the lover with bowed head due to his recent guilt."

विरचितपदं वीरपीत्या सुरोपम सूरिभिः चरितमुभयोभध्येकृत्य स्थितं क्रथकेशिकान्। तव द्वतबतो दण्डानीकैर्विदर्भपतेः श्रियं परिघगुरुभिदोभिः शौरेः प्रसद्य च रुक्मिणीम्॥

Māla, V. 2.

'O! God-like one! the exploits of you two achieved in respect of the *Krathakaisikas* have been versified by poets inspired by heroism—of you who have taken away the royal glory of the king of the *Vidarbhas* and of *Kṛṣṇa* who forcibly carried away Rukmini by his strong bolt-like arms."

The interest of these two stanzas is that they show this particular mannerism of Kālidāsa and confirm Kālidāsa's authorship of the Mālavikāgnimitra, once called into question by Wilson, though fully accepted now by everybody. One may also note that in both these stanzas, there is a word expressive of the number two."

(e) The Commentaries. As far as I know, three commentaries on the Mālavikāgnimitra have already been published so far:—(1) by Kāṭayavema (2) by Nīlakanṭha (3) by Pandit Rāma Ṣāraka. The first, called Knmāra-girirājīyam is a good commentary. Not only does it explain the text clearly, paying due attention to the construction of the sentences. It also explains technical points, especially those relating to music and dance which occur frequently as Mālavikā, the heroine is presented in the drama as a student of dance which is so closely linked with music. It abounds in quotations from ancient texts which are considered to be authorities on dance such as the Bharatanātyasāstra, the Saṅgitavidyāvinoda, the Nṛttaratnākara, the Vasantarājiya. Nīlakanṭha's Commentary, published in the Vāṇīvilāsa Sanskrit Series is nothing more than a collection

of stray remarks. It does not explain the whole text nor does it throw any light on the technical points relating to music and dance. The third published commentary, the Sārārthadīpikā of Pandit Rāma Sāraka, is commentary, written by one whom I had the privilege to know. It is an excellent commentary, almost a model one It explains the whole text. The author has a fine literary sense and so explains the motives and intentions of the characters with deep insight. His knowledge technical side of a Sanskrit drama is deep and detailed, and he supports his explanations by quotations from authoritative texts on technical matters. Another notable feature of this commentary is that it points out, from the beginning right till the end, the alankāras which the poet has dexterously woven into the prose and verse portions of his work. Nor does the commentator content himself by merely giving the name of the particular alankāra in a passage but goes on to say why it is so by overt and implied reference to the definition of that alankara in the sastra and by pointing the presence of the relevant characteristic in the alankāra in question. Where in a particular passage, there is more than one alankāra, he tries to point out as many as possible. (See Commentary on I. 4. His explanation of stanza 2 of Act I "Purāņam ityeva na sādhu sarvam etc. is a good example of his way of explaining the text. It is worthy of note that the commentator sticks to this pattern of explanation from the beginning till the end of the drama. This uniformity makes the commentary reliable and satisfactory.

In addition to the above three published commentaries, I have gone through manuscript no. B. 5227 (a) D 4457 belonging to the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji Saraswathi Mahal Library which is entitled মাতবিকায়িমিরনাতকভ্যাভ্যান্য ৷ The

name of the author is not mentioned anywhere. It is a very small manuscript which cannot possibly contain a complete commentary on the drama, however brief. perusal of it soon reveals that it is a misnomer to call it a commentary at all. Its purpose does not seem to be to explain every word and sentence of the drama, others usually do. Often, it reads like the text of the drama itself but with mistakes: Here are some mistakes found in the prastavana: अविषयमासां for अविषयमनसां परस्रावति for पुरस्तात्. उत्तगुः पन्था - explanation of सन्मान(?) तामसि for तामसी कीहशि for कीहशी घिरता for घोरता. समीवेनाव्यतिकामति for समीवेनाट्यतिक्रामन्ती शिह्पशाला for शिल्पशाला. सर्वमुद्रा for संपमदा. निध्यायति for निध्यायन्ती. तव्योपांभे पतिरास्याने for तवोपालम्भे पतितास्मि. स्थानेखलु अयलीयकेनद्भिन्नकरणकेसरेण क्सुमितवागहस्त for अनेनाइ गुलीयकेनाद्भिक्षकिरणकेसरेण क्सुमित इव तेऽयहस्त: प्रतिभाति. वृत्ताचार्य for नाट्याचार्य, कौहिश for कीहशी. Sometimes, a prakrt passage is given in its Sanskrit form. For example:— पञ्चग्गवण्णराक्षं चित्रलेह is given as प्रत्यग्रवणनायगस्त्रित्ररेखामाचार्यस्या वलोकयति तिष्ठति. भट्टा उविद्वते is given as भर्तापस्थित: उवजाराणन्दरं is given as उपचारान्तर एक्कासणीव विद्वेण मट्टिणा चित्रयादाए देवीए परिअणमुझगंअ असण्णअरं तं पेक्खिअ देवी पुच्छिदा is given as उपचारा इवरमेकासनीपविष्टेन भर्ता चित्रगताया देव्या परेजः न मध्यगता ध्रमन्त्रचारिणा हष्टा देवि पृष्टादेवि अपुब्बा इंज दारिजा तुह आसण्णा आलिहिदा किंणामहे-अत्ति is given as अपूर्वेयं दारिका आसन्ना तह किन्नामधेयेति . It is to be noted that though the praket passage is given in its Sanskrit form as has crept into it which is obviously the as of the original text in a corrupt form. पढं करेदि is given as पेद: करोति which is neither praket nor Sanskrit, but just a mistake. ततो प्रविधितवचनो भर्ता शकिता देशं पुनाप्यनुबन्धं प्रवृत्तः for तदो अवहीरिदवअणो महा पुणोवि अणुबन्धिदं पवत्तो यावहेवि न कथयति तावत् इमार्या वसुरुक्या देविकनीयस्याख्यातं

भाउत्तिबंधा मालविकेति for जान देनीण कहेदि दावकुमालीए वसुलच्छीए जायनिखंदै अ।वृत्त एसा मालविश्वति ।

All this is an attempt to give the original text of the drama and not to comment upon it but mistakes have crept into the prakit portion as well as the chaya of it. सहरं बालभावस्य अत: परं कथम किमस्य नतु सांप्रतं सिवरोषं मालविका मेंद्रः दर्शनाअते। अनुतिष्ठमानो नियोगं अवसिप मंगुलीयकं देव्या उपनेव्यमिः एष नृत्ताचां आर्यगणदास संगीत्राकाया निष्कामति। तस्मादस्यात्मानं दर्शयामि। न प्रतरस्माकं नाटयं प्रति मिय्यागौरवम्। कामं खलु etc. is omitted. The above is for सिरंखु बालभावस्य। तदोवरं कहेति। कि अण्णं संपदं सिवसेसं मालविजा मिट्टणो दंसणपहादो रक्खीं अदि। हला अणुचिद्व अप्पणो णिओं । अवदि देवीए अङ्गुलीअअं अवणाइस्सं। बकु परिक्रम्य अवलोक्यच। एसोणट्टाअरिओ अच्च गणदासो संगीदसालादो णिक्कमिदि। जाव से अत्राणं दंसेमि। गणदास: प्रविश्य कामं खलु सर्वस्य कुलविद्या बहुमता। न पुनरस्माकं नाटयं प्रति मिथ्यागौरवम्। कुत्त:

देवानाभिदमामनित मुनयः कान्तं क्रतं चाक्षुषम् रुद्रेणेर्मुमाकृतव्यतिकरे स्वाङ्गे विभक्तं द्विता। त्रैगुण्योग्नवमत्र लोकचितं नानारसं दृश्यते नाप्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनन्य बहुधा प्येकं समाराधनम्॥

चक्षुषामनं चाक्षुषं द्विदा विमक्तं लास्यताण्डवमारमटावृत्यात् भटं व्यतिकर् संपर्कः त्रैगुण्यं सत्त्वरजस्तमांसि रसा म्यंगारादि यः समाराधनं ज्ञिणनं भवति .

Only brief remarks on stray words of the above stanza are found in the commentary, otherwise most of it is ignored.

I read through this commentary in the hope of finding a new unpublished valuable commentary, but I was disappointed to find that it does not touch most of the original text. It only reproduces a part of the original text with mistakes.

MĀLAVIKĀGNI - MITRA OF KĀLIDĀSA

महाकविकालिदासविरचितं मालविकाग्निमित्रम् ।

॥ प्रथमोऽहु: ॥

¹ एकै खर्ये स्थितोऽपि ²प्रणत-बहुफले यः स्वयं कृत्तिवासाः

कान्तासंभिश्रदेहोऽप्यविषय-

मनसां यः ³परस्ताद्यतीनाम्।

अष्टाभिर्यस्य कृत्स्नं जगद्वि तनुभिर्बिभ्रतो नाभिमानः सन्मार्गालोकनाय व्यपनयतु स ⁴वस्तामसीं वृत्तिमीशः॥ १॥

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नान्द्यन्ते ।

सूत्रधारः । वेपथ्याभिमुखमवलोक्य । मारिष, इतस्तावत्।

प्रविश्य ।

15

पारिपार्श्विकः । भाव, अयमस्मि ।

सूत्रधारः । अभिहितोऽस्मि ⁶परिषदा कालिदासम्भितवस्तु मालविकाग्निमित्नं नाम नाटकमस्मिन् ⁷वसन्तोत्सवे प्रयोक्तव्यम् इति । तदारभ्यतां संगीतकम् । 20

^{1.} B, Bh. ०श्वर्यस्थि०. 2. B, Bh, Pv. प्रणतबहुफलो. 3. Bh, P. पुर०. 4. Bh, P. नः. 5. CS² ins. अलमति-विस्तरेण before नेप०. 6. K, Ta². विद्वत्परिषदा. 7. B. नववस०.

पारिपार्श्विक: । मा तावत् । ⁸प्रथितयशसां ⁹भाससौमिल्लकविपुत्रादीनां प्रबन्धानति-क्रम्य वर्तमानकवे: कालिदासस्य ¹⁰क्रियायां कथं बहुमान: ।

सूत्रधारः। अयि ¹¹विवेकविश्रान्तमभिहि- 5 तम्। पश्य।

पुराणिमत्येव न साधु सर्वं न चापि काव्यं नविमत्यवद्यम्। सन्तः परीक्ष्यान्यतरद्भजन्ते

¹²मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः ॥ २ ॥

पारिपार्श्विकः। आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणम्। सूत्रधारः। तेन हि त्वरतां भवान्।

शिरसा प्रथमगृहीतामाज्ञामिच्छामि परिषदः कर्तुम् । देव्या इव धारिण्याः सेवादक्षः परिजनोऽयम् ॥ ३॥

इति निष्क्रान्ती। प्रस्तावना 15

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^{8.} Bv, CS^2 . पृथुलय०. 9. B. भासकसी०; Ta^1 भाव-कसी; CS^2 भाससोमिन्दक. 10. B, Ta^1 . कृती किंकृतो ब०; 11. CS^2 ०कशून्यम०; RS ०कश्रान्तम०. 12. K. अज्ञ:

ततः प्रविशति 13 चेटी

(अ) चेटी । आणत्तम्हि देवीए धारिणीए अइरप्प-उत्तोवदेसं ¹⁴ छिलिअं णाम णट्टअं ¹⁵ अन्तरेण कीरिसी मालविअत्ति ¹⁶ णट्टाअरिअं अज्ज-गणदासं पुच्छिदुम् । ता जाव संगीदसालं 5 ¹⁷ गच्छिम्हि । इति परिक्रामित ।

[ततः प्रविशत्याभरणहस्ता द्वितीया चेटी।]

- (आ) प्रथमा । ¹⁸द्वितीयां दृष्ट्वा । हला ¹⁹कोमुदिए कुदो दे इअं धीरदा जं ²⁰समीवेण वि ²¹अदिक्क-मन्ती इदो दिट्टिं ण देसि । 10
 - (इ) द्वितीया। अम्हो बउलावित । सिह, इदं देवीए ²²सिप्पिसआसादो आणीदं ²³णागमुद्दा-
 - (अ) आज्ञप्रास्मि देव्या धारिण्या अचिरप्रवृत्तोपदेशं छिलतं नाम नाटयमन्तरेण कीदृशी मालविकेति नाटया-चार्यमार्यगणदासं प्रष्टुम् । तद् यावत्संगीतशालां गच्छामि।
 - (आ) हला कीमुदिके, कुतस्त इयं धीरता यत् समीपेनापि अतिक्रामन्ती इतो दृष्टिं न ददासि ।
 - (इ) अंहो बकुलावलिका। सिख इदं दैव्याः शिल्पिसका-

^{13.} Cs¹, Cs², Ja. बकुलाविलका चेटी. 14. P, Ta¹. चिलअं; Bh. चलीयं. 15. P. अन्दरेण. 16. B, Bh. णट्टाआरिअं; 20 Ta² पाट्टाअरीअं. 17. P. गच्छेमि; Bh, Ta¹. गच्छामि. 18. P. अन्यां. 19. Bh, Ta¹, Ta². कोमुदीए. 20. P. समीवे वि. 21. Cs². मं अदि०. 22. Cs¹. Ja, Ta c. सिप्पिसालासआ०. 23. Bh, P. सप्पमु; Cs¹ Ja. णाममु०; Cs². राअमु°.

सणाहं अङ्गुलीअअं सिणिद्धं ²⁴णिज्झाअन्ती तुह उवांलम्भे पडिदिम्हि ।

- (ई) बकुलाविलका । विलोक्य । ²⁵ ठाणे खु

 ²⁶सज्जिद ²⁷दिट्टी । इमिणा अङ्गुलीअएण
 उिक्मण्णिकरणकेसरेण कुसुमिदो विअ दे 5

 ²⁸अग्गहत्थो ²⁹पिडिमादि ।
- (उ) कौमुदिका। हला, कहिं ³⁰पत्थिदा सि।
- (ऊ) बकुलावलिका । देवीए ³¹एव्व वअणेण ³²णट्टाअरिअं अज्जगणदासं ³³पुच्छिदुं उव-देसग्गहणे कीरिसी मालविअत्ति । 10

शादानीतं नागमुद्रासनाथमङ्गुलीयकं स्निग्धं निध्यायन्ती तवोपालम्भे पतितास्मि ।

- (ई) स्थाने खलु सज्जित दृष्टि:। अनेनाङ्गुलीयकेनोि द्यान्न किरणकेसरेण कुसुमित इव तेऽप्रहस्त: प्रतिभाति ।
- (उ) हला कुत्र प्रस्थितासि।

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(ऊ) देव्या एव वचनेन नाट्याचार्यमार्यगणदासं प्रष्टुम् उपदेशग्रहणे कीदृशी मालविकेति ।

^{24.} Ta¹. णिक्मलअन्ती; Ta². णिरूअंति; Ja. णिमाल-अंती. 25. Ta¹. थाणे. 26. Ta¹. सज्जइ. 27. B. दे दिट्टी. 28. Ja. अग्गाहट्रो. 29. B. पडिभाइ. 30. Ta² पद्धिदासि. 20 31. B, Ja, Ta¹, om. एव्व. 32. B, Bh, णट्टाआरिअं. 33. P. go comes at the end.

- (ए) कीमुदिका । सिंह, ईरिसेण ³⁴वावारेण असंणिहिदावि ³⁵दिट्टा किल सा मट्टिणा ।
- (ऐ) ³⁶ बकुलावलिका । आम। ³⁷सो जणो देवीए ³⁸पस्सगदो चित्ते दिट्रो।
- (ओ) कौमुदिका । कहं विअ।

(औ) बकु**ञावलिका ।** ³⁹सुणाहि । चित्तसालं गढ़ा देवी ⁴⁰पच्चग्गवण्णराअं चित्तलेहं ⁴¹आअरिअस्स ओलोअन्ती ⁴²चिट्ठदि । ⁴³तस्सिं अन्तरे भट्टा उवट्टिदो ।

(अं) कौमुदिका । तदो तदो ।

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- (ए) सिख ईदृशेन व्यापारेणासंनिहितापि दृष्टा किल सा भर्ता।
- (ऐ) आम । स जनो देव्याः पार्श्वगतिश्चित्रे दृष्टः ।
- (ओ) कथमिव।
- (औ) शृणु। चित्रशालां गता देवी प्रत्यग्रवर्णरागां चित्रलेखा- 15 माचार्यस्यावलोकयन्ती तिष्ठति । तस्मिन्नन्तरे भर्तो-पस्थित: ।
- (अं) ततस्ततः।

^{34.} Bh, P. इंदिसञ्चा 35. B, Ja भार्टिणा कहं दिर्टा. 36. B, Cs², Ja, Ja¹. continue to have प्रथमा and 20 द्वितिया instead of बकुलाविलका and कौमुदिका. 37. Bh, P, Pv, SGU have सो जणो after परसगदो. 38. B, Cs², Ja, Ta¹, पासग० 39. Ta². सुणुहि; Cs¹, Cs², Ja. सुणादु Rṣ. सुणु 40. Ta¹, पद्याप०. 41. B, T. आआरि. 42. Bh, Ta¹. चिद्रइ. 43. B, Bh, Ta¹, Ta², तिहं. 25

- (अ:) बकुलाविका । ⁴⁴उवआराणन्दरं

 ⁴⁵एक्कासणोविवट्टेण भट्टिणा चित्तगदाए
 देवीए परिअणमज्झगदं ⁴⁶आसण्णदारिअं

 ⁴⁷पेक्खिअ देवी पुच्छिदा ।
- (क) कौमुदिका । ⁴⁸किं ति ।

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- (का) बकुलावलिका । अपुच्वा इअं दारिआ
 ⁴⁹तुह आसण्णा आलिहिदा किंणामहेअत्ति ।
- (िक) कौमुदिका। णं ⁵⁰आकिदिविसेसे ⁵¹आ-अरो पदं करोदि। तदो तदो।
- (की) बकुलावलिका। तदो ⁵²अवहीरिअवअणो 10 भट्टा ⁵³सङ्किदो देविं पुणो वि अणुबन्धिदुं
 - (अ:) उपचारानन्तरमेकासनोपविष्टेन भर्ता चित्रगताया देव्यापरिजनमध्यगतामसन्नदारिकां दृष्ट्वा देवी पृष्टा।
 - (क) किमिति।
 - (का) अपूर्वेयं दारिका तवासन्ना आलिखिता किनाम 15 धेयेति ।
 - (कि) नन्वाकृतिविशेषे आदरः पदं करोति ।
 - (की) ततोऽवधीरितवचनो भर्ता शङ्कितो देवीं पुनरप्यनु**बन्धुं**

^{44.} Bh, P, SGU. have तदो अ before उवआ०.
45. CS¹, Ja. एकासणौ. 46. Bh, P, SGU आसण्णअरं तं. 20
R. अासण्णआरिणि 47. R. देविखा. 48. Bh, P, कि
विअ. 49. B, Cs¹, Ja. देवीए. 50. B, Bh, K, SGU.
विसेसेसु. 51. B, एवआ०; B, Cs², P, Pv, Ta² आदरो.
52. B, Bh. ०हीरिदव०; Ja. अवधीरिदव०. 53. P. om. सङ्किदो.

⁵⁴पउत्तो । ⁵⁵जाव देवी ण कहेदि ⁵⁶दाव ⁵⁷कुमारीए वसुलच्छीए आचक्खिदं आउत्त एसा मालविअ त्ति ।

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- (कु) कीमुदिका । ⁵⁸सरिसं खु बालभावस्स । ⁵⁹तदो ⁶⁰वरं कहेहि ।
- (कू) बकुलावलिका । कि अण्णं। संपदं ⁶¹माल-विआ सविसेसं भट्टिणो दंसणपहादो रक्खी अदि।
- (कृ) कीमुदिका। हला, अणुचिट्ट अत्तणो णिओअं। अहं वि एदं अङ्गुलीअअं देवीए उवणइस्सम्। 10 इति निष्कान्ता।

प्रवृत्तः। यावदेवी न कथयति तावत् कुमार्या वसु-लक्षम्याख्यातम्—आवुत्त, एषा मालविका इति ।

- (कु) सदृशं खलु बालभावस्य । ततः परं कथय ।
- (कू) किमन्यत् । सांप्रतं मालविका सविशेषं भर्तुर्दर्शन- 15 पथाद्रक्ष्यते ।
- (कृ) हला, अनुतिष्ठ आत्मनो नियोगम् । अहमप्येतदङ्-गुलीयकं दैन्ये उपनेष्यामि ।

^{54.} B. पवुत्ता; P. पवुत्तो. 55. B, Bh, J. om. जावदेवी. 56. B, Bh, CS¹, CS², Ja, Ta¹, तदो. 57. P. कुमालीए. 20 58. B, CS¹, CS², Ta² ins. सस्मितं before सरिसं. 59. R.Ş., Ta¹. अदो. 60. B. अवरं. 61. P. सविसेसं मालविक्षा.

(के) बकुलाविका । परिक्रम्यावलीक्ष्य । एसो णट्टाअरिओ ⁶²अज्जगणदासो संगीदसा-लादो ⁶³णिक्कमदि । जाव से अत्ताणं दंसेमि । इति परिक्रामित ।

प्रविश्य ।

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गणदास:। कामं खलु सर्वस्यापि कुलविद्या बहुमता। न पुनरस्माकं नाट्यं प्रति मिथ्या-गौरवम्। कुत:

देवानामिदमामनन्ति मुनयः कान्तं क्रतुं चाक्षुषं रुद्रेणेदमुमाकृत⁶⁴व्यतिकरे स्वाङ्गे⁶⁵विभक्तं द्विधा। 10 त्रैगुण्योद्भवमत्र लोकचरितं नानारसं दृश्यते नाटग्रं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनम् ॥8॥

(कै) बकुलावलिका । "उपत्य । अन्ज वन्दामि । गणदास: । भद्रे, चिरं जीव ।

- (के) एष नाट्याचार्य आर्यगणदास: संगीतशालातो 15 निष्क्रामति । यावदस्यात्मानं दर्शयामि ।
- (कै) आर्य वन्दे।

^{62.} B, CS¹, Ja, T. om. अज्जगणदासो.63. B, Ja, K, Ta². णिग्गच्छिद ; R.Ş. णिक्कमइ ; Bh. णीक्कमइ ; Ta¹. णिग्गच्छिअदि. 64. CS.¹० कृतेच्य०. 65. Ja. विमुक्तं. 66. Bh. 20 P. उपगम्य ; R.Ş. उपस्त्य.

(को) बकुलावलिका। अन्न देवी ⁶⁷पुच्छिद। अवि उवदेसग्गहणे ⁶⁸णादिकिलिसेदि वो सिस्सा ⁶⁹मालविअत्ति।

> गणदासः। भद्रे⁷⁰विज्ञाप्यतां देवी ''परम-निपुणा मेधाविनी च'' इति । किं बहुना। 5

यद्यत् ⁷¹प्रयोगविषये भाविकमुपदिश्यते मया तस्यै। ⁷²तत्तद् विशेषकरणात् प्रत्युपदिशतीव मे बाला ॥ ९॥

(को) बकुलावलिक । आत्मगतम्। ⁷³अदिक्क-मन्ति विअ इरावदिं पेक्खामि। प्रकाशम्। ⁷⁴किदत्था दाणिं वो सिस्सा जिस्सं गुरुअणो 10 एव्वं ⁷⁵तुस्सदि।

> गणदासः। ⁷⁶भद्रे, ⁷⁷तद्विधानामसुलभत्वात् पृच्छामि । कुतो ⁷⁸देव्यास्तत्पात्न ⁷⁹मानीतम् ।

- (को) आर्य देवी पृच्छति 'अप्युपदेशग्रहणे नातिक्छेशयति व: शिष्या मालविका' इति । 15
- (की) अतिक्रामन्तीमिव इरावतीं पश्यामि । कृतार्थेदानी व: शिष्या यस्यां गुरुजन एवं तुष्यति ।

^{67.} Ta¹. पुरछइ. 68. B² णादिकिलिस्सिदि; T.० स्सेदि. 69. Bh, Ja, T.० विपृत्ति. 70. Bh, P. विभाव्यताम्. 71. CS² विशेषविषये. 72. CS. प्रयोगकरणात्. 73. B, 20 अदिक्कन्तं. 74. Ja. किंद्च्छा; P. किंद्थ्या. 75. Ta¹. तुस्सइ. 76. CS² om. भद्रे. 77. CS² एतिद्व०. 78. Ja, SGU, T. देव्या. 79. Ta¹, Ta²० मायातम्.

(क) बकुलाविलका । अत्थि देवीए ⁸⁰वण्णावरो भादा वीरसेणो णाम। सो ⁸¹भट्टिणा ⁸²णम्मदा-तीरे ⁸³अन्तवालदुग्गे ठाविदो। तेण ⁸⁴सिप्पा-हिआरे जोग्गा इअं ⁸⁵दारिअत्ति ⁸⁶भइणीए उवाअणं पेसिदा।

गणदासः । ⁸⁷स्वगतम् । ⁸⁸ आकृतिविनय-प्रत्ययादेनामनूनवस्तुकां संभावयामि । प्रकाशम् । भद्रे मयापि यशस्विना भवितव्यम् । ⁸⁹यतः ।

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पात्रविशेषे न्यस्तं गुणान्तरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः। जलमिव समुद्रशुक्तौ मुक्ताफलतां पयोदस्य॥६॥ 10

(कः) बकुलाविलका । ⁹⁰ अह किं वो सिस्सा । गणदासः । इदानीमेव ⁹¹पञ्चाङ्गाभिनयमु-पदिश्य ⁹²मया ⁹³विश्रम्यतामित्यभिहिता दीर्घि-

(कः) अथ कुत्र वः शिष्या।

⁽कं) अस्ति देव्या वर्णावरो भ्राता वीरसेनो नाम । स भर्ता नर्मदातीरेऽन्तपालदुर्गे स्थापित:। तेन शिल्पाधिकारे 15 योग्येयं दारिकेति भगिन्ये उपायनं प्रेषिता।

^{80.} BV, Ja, K. om वण्णावरो. 81. R.Ş. भट्टुणा. 82. P. Pv. मन्दाइणीदीरे. 83. B. अन्तराल०; Ta¹, Ta². अन्तरापाल. 84. CS¹, Ja. सिस्साधि. 85. Bh, CS¹, Ja, 20 T, Ta¹, Ta² दारिएत्ति. 86. B. बहिणीए. 87. P. आत्म-गतम्. 88. CS¹, CS², Ja. आकृतिविशेषप्र०; P. आकृतिप्र०. 89. Bh. P. पश्य. 90. B. T. अज्ज; Bh, Pv. अहवा. 91. CS¹, Ja, T. पञ्चाङ्गादिकम०. 92. P. om. मया. 93. Bh, CS² विश्राम्य.

कावलोकनगवाक्षगता प्रवातमासेवमाना तिष्ठति ।

(ख) बकुलावलिका।⁹⁴तेण हि ⁹⁵अणुजाणादु मं अज्जो। जाव से ⁹⁶अज्जस्स परितोसणिवे-दणेण ⁹⁷उस्साहं वड्ढेमि।

> गणदास:। दृश्यतां सखी। अहमपि लब्ध-क्षण: ⁹⁸स्वगृहं गच्छामि।

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इति निष्क्रान्ती मिश्रविष्कम्भकः।

ततः प्रविशात्येकान्तस्थपरिजनो मन्त्रिणा लेखहस्तेनान्वा- 10 स्यमानो राजा।

राजा। अनुवाचित्रलेखममात्यं विलोक्य।

⁹⁹वाहतव, किं ¹⁰⁰प्रतिपद्यते वैदर्भ: ।

अमात्य:। 101देव, आत्मविनाशम्।

राजा। 102 निदेशमिदानी श्रोतुमिच्छामि। 15

(ख) तेन ह्यनुजानातु मामार्य: । यावदस्या आर्यस्य परि-तोषनिवेदनेनोत्साहं वर्धयामि ।

^{94.} R.Ş. देण. 95. BV, K. तेण हि पुणो अ०. 96. P. अञ्जपिर. 97. BV, P, Ta¹. उच्छाहं. R.Ş. ऊसाहं. 98. B, Ja, T. स्वगेहं. 99. B. वार्हतक; Ja, T. वाहतक; Ta¹, 20 वाहनव. 100. BV, Bh, CS², Pv. प्रपद्यते. 101. P. om. देव. 102. P. SGU. संदेशम्.

अमात्यः। 103 इदिमदानीमनेन प्रतिलिखि-तम्। (पूज्येनाहम। दिष्टः। पितृ व्यपुत्रो भवतः कुमारो माधवसेनः प्रतिश्रुतसंबन्धो ममो-पान्तिकमुर्पस 104 पंन्नन्तरा त्वदीयेनान्त-105 पालेनावस्कन्द्य गृहीतः। स त्वया मदपेक्षया 5 सकलत्रसोदयीं 106 मोक्तव्यः इति। 107 तन्न वो विदितं यत्तुल्याभिजनेषु 108 भूमिधरेषु राज्ञां प्रवृत्तिः। अतोऽत्न 109 मध्यस्थः पूज्यो भवितु-महिति। 110 सोदयी पुनरस्य 111 प्रहणविष्लवे विनष्टा। तदन्वेषणाय 112 प्रयतिष्ये। 113 अथ 10 अवश्यमेव माधवसेनो 114 मया पूज्येन मोचयितव्यः श्रूयतामिसनिधः।

¹¹⁵मौर्यसचिवं ¹¹⁶विमुञ्चति यदि पूज्यः संयतं मम श्यालम् ।

मोक्ता माधवसेनं ततोऽहमपि बन्धनात् सद्यः॥७॥ 15

राजा। ¹¹⁷सरोषम्। कथं कार्यविनिमयेन मिय ¹¹⁸ व्यवहरत्यनात्मज्ञः। ¹¹⁹वाहतव,

^{103.} CS², Ja. उदमनेन. 104. P. उपागच्छन्. 105. Ta¹. अन्तरापालेन. 106. Bh, P, T. माचियतच्य. 107. B. Ta¹, Ta², तत्रवोन०; R.Ş. तन्नवोनिव०. 108. P. भूमेरिव. 20 109. P. om, अत. 110. B, T, Ta¹, सोदरी. 111. Bv प्रहण-संप्लवे; Ta¹. महाहवविप्लवे. 112. B, CS¹, Ja. यतिष्ये; Ta¹ प्रयतिष्ये. 113. B, T, Ta² अथवा. 114. P. om. मया. 115. B. T. आर्यसचिवं; NT. मौद्रलसचिवं; Ta¹एनं सचिवं. 116. B. मुज्चति. 117. P. om. सरोणं. 118. BV. ०याहरति. 25 119. B. वार्हतक; T. वार्हनव; CS¹, J. वार्त; CS² वार्हक.

प्रकृत्यमित्नः¹²⁰ प्रतिकूलकारी च में वैदर्भः। तद्यातव्यपक्षे स्थितस्य पूर्व¹²¹सङ्कल्पितसमु-मून्लनाय वीरसेनप्रमुखं दण्डचक्रमाज्ञापय।

अमात्यः। 122यदाज्ञापयति देवः।

राजा। अथवा किं भवान् मन्यते।

अमात्यः। शास्त्रदृष्टमाह देवः। कुतः।

अचिराधिष्ठितराज्यः शतुः प्रकृतिष्वरूढमूलत्वात् । ¹²³नवसंरोपणशिथिलस्तरुरिव सुकरः समुद्धर्तुम् ॥८॥

> राजा । तेन ह्यवितथं तन्त्रकारवचनम् । इदमेव निमित्तमा¹²⁴दाय¹²⁵ समुद्योज्यतां 10 ¹²⁶सेनापति: ।

अमात्यः। तथा। इति निष्कान्तः।

परिजनश्च यथाव्यापारं राजानमभितः स्थितः।
प्रविश्य।

(खा) विदूषक:। आणत्तोम्हि ¹²⁷तत्तहोदा रण्णा। 15 गोदम, चिन्तेहि दाव उवाअं ¹²⁸ जह मे

(खा) आज्ञप्तोऽस्मि तत्रभवता राज्ञा। गोतम, चिन्तय तावदुपायं यथा मे यदृच्छादृष्टप्रतिकृतिर्मालविका

^{120.} P. प्रतिकूलचचारी. 121. P. पूर्वसङ्कल्पितमुन्मू०. 122. R.Ş. यदादिशति. 123. P. SGU. नवसंरोहण०. 20 124. CS², K. उपादाय. 125. Bh. समुद्युज्यताम्; R.Ş. समुद्यो-जय. 126. Ta¹, Ta². सेना; CS² सेनाचक्रम्; R.Ş. तां सेनाम्. 127. B, T. तत्तमवदा. 128. B. जहा.

¹²⁹जिद्वच्छादिटुपिडिकिदी मालविआ पच्च-क्खदंसणा होदित्ति । ¹³⁰मए वि तं तह किदं । जावसे णिवेदेमि । इति पिस्क्रामित ।

राजा। विदूषकं दृष्टा। अयमपरः कायन्ति-रसचिवोऽस्मानुपस्थितः।

5

(खि) विदूषकः। अविषयम्य । वडुदु भवं। राजा। सिंशरःकम्पम्। इत आस्यताम्।

¹³²विद्षक उपविष्ट:।

राजा । ¹³³किच्च दु¹³⁴ पेयोपाय दर्शने व्यापृतं ते प्रज्ञाचक्षुः । 10

(खी) विद्षक:। ¹³⁵ पओअसिद्धिं पुच्छ। राजा। कथभिव।

(खु) विदूषक: । कर्ण । ¹³⁶एव्वं विअ ।

प्रत्यक्षदर्शना भवति इति । मयापि तत्तथा कृतम् । यावदस्मै निवेदयामि ।

- (खि) वर्धतां भवान्।
- (खी) प्रयोगसिद्धि पृच्छ ।
- (खु) एविमव।

129. CS² चित्तिद्रुप०; CS¹, यदिच्छा०. 130. P. मए वि तह; B, मत वि तं तहा; Bh, Ta² मए अ तं तह. 131. P, 20 SGU. उपसृत्य. 132. Bh, om. विद्रषक: 133. Ta² किमुपे०. 134. B, T, Ta¹० पायोपेयद०; CS²० दुपायद०. 135. P. adds अ before प०. 136. B, T. एठवं विअ, इत्यावेदयति; CS¹, CS², Ja. एविमत्यावेदयति.

राजा। साधु वयस्य, निपुणमुपक्रान्तम्।
¹³⁷इदानीं दुरिधगमसिद्धावप्यस्मिन्नारम्भे वयमाशंसामहे। कुतः।

¹³⁸अर्थं सप्रतिबन्धं प्रभुरिधगन्तुम् सहायवानेव । दृश्यं¹³⁹तमसिन पश्यति दीपेन विना सचक्षुरिप॥९॥ 5

नेपथ्ये ।

अलमलं बहु विकथ्य। राज्ञः समक्षमेवा वयो¹³⁹ रधरोत्तरव्यक्तिर्मविष्यति।

राजा । ¹⁴⁰आकर्ण्य । सखे, ¹⁴¹त्वत्सुनीति-पादपस्य पुष्पमुद्भिन्नम् ।¹⁴²

(खू) विदूषक:। फरुं वि ¹⁴³ अइरेण ¹⁴⁴ पेस्खि-स्ससि।

ततः प्रविशति कञ्चुकी।

कञ्चुकी । देव, अमात्यो विज्ञापयति, 'अनुष्ठिता प्रभोराज्ञा¹⁴⁵ इति। एतौ पुनर्हर- 15 दत्तगणदासौ

(खू) फलमप्यचिरेण द्रक्ष्यसि।

^{137.} CS². om. इदानीं. 138. B, CS¹, CS², Ja, T. सप्रतिबन्धं कार्यं. 139. Ta¹ तमि. 139°. B, T, Ta¹, Ta²o धरोत्तरयोर्घ्यं; CS²o धरामिव्यिक्त्तर्भ० 140. P. om. आकर्ण्य. 20 141. P. त्वन्नीति०. 142. CS¹, Ja. ०द्भिन्नमिदम्; CS² पुष्पिमदमुद्भि० 143. B, P, T. om अइरेण. 144. Bh, P, R.Ş, SGU, T. देक्खिस्ससि. 145. P. om. इति.

उभावभिनयाचार्यी ¹⁴⁶परस्परजयोद्यतौ । त्वां ¹⁴⁷द्रष्टुमिच्छतः साक्षाद्भावाविव ¹⁴⁸शरीरिणौ॥१०॥

राजा। प्रवेशय तौ।

कञ्चुकी । यदाज्ञापयति देवः । निष्क्रम्य ¹⁴⁹ पुनस्ताभ्यां सह ¹⁵⁰ प्रविश्य । इत इतो भवन्तौ । 5

हरदत्तः। राजानम¹⁵¹वलोक्य। अहो दुरासदो राजमहिमा।¹⁵²

न च न परिचितो न चाप्यरम्य-¹⁵³ श्चिकतमुपैमि तथापि पार्श्वमस्य । सिललिनिधिरिव प्रतिक्षणं मे 10 भवति स एव नवो नवोऽयमक्ष्णोः ॥ ११॥

गणदास:। महत् खलु पुरुषाकार¹⁵⁴मिदं ज्योति:। तथाहि।

द्वारे नियुक्तपुरुषानुमतप्रवेश: सिंहासनान्तिकचरेण सहोपसर्पन् । तेजोभिरस्य विनिवर्तितहष्टिपातै विक्यादृते पुनरिव प्रतिवारितोऽस्मि ॥ १२॥

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^{146.} B, T. •जमोषिणो. 147. B, CS¹, Ja, T ॰ छुमुद्यतौ. 148. BV, Bh, Nt, Ta¹, Ta². विवादिनो. 149. B, CS¹, CS², Ta² om. पुन: 150. B, CS¹, CS², T. प्रविष्ट: 151. B, 20 CS¹, T, Ta² विलोक्य. 152. P, SGU add तथा हि after राजमिहमा. 153. P, SGU, ०गम्य: 154. Bv Po षाधिकारमिदं.

कञ्चुकी । 155 एष देव: । 156 उपसर्पतां भवन्ती ।

उभौ । 157 उपेत्य । विजयतां देव:।

राजा। स्वागतं ¹⁵⁸ भवद्भ्याम् । परिजनं विलोक्य। ¹⁵⁹ आसने तावद्त्रभवतोः । 5

राजा। किमिदं शिष्योपदेशकाले युगपदा-चार्य¹⁶¹योरुपस्थानम्।

गणदास:। देव, श्रूयताम्। मया ¹⁶²सुती-र्थादभिनयविद्या ¹⁶³शिक्षिता। ¹⁶⁴दत्तप्रयोग- 10 श्वास्मि। देवेन देव्या च परिगृहीत:।

राजा। दृढं जाने। 165 ततः किम्।

गणदास:। सोऽहममुना हरदत्तेन प्रधान-पुरुषसमक्षम् ¹⁶⁶नायं मे पादरजसापि¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸तुल्य इत्यधिक्षिप्त:।

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^{155.} Ta¹ एतं तं देवं. 156. B, CS¹, PV, T, Ta¹. उपसर्पेताम्; Bh. उपसर्पतम्. 157. R.Ş. उपसृत्य. 158. Ta¹. युवभ्याम्. 159. CS² आसनं. 160. PV युगपदाचार्याभ्यां सहोपस्थानम्. 161. B, CS¹, T ०चार्याभ्यामन्नोप०; Ta¹ थेयोर्ममप०. 162. Bh, P, SGU. तीर्थात्. 163. B, T, Ta² सुशिक्षिता. 20 164. Po योगोऽस्मि; R.Ş., Ta¹. दत्तानुयोगोऽस्मि देवेन. 165. P. om. तत: किम्. 166. B, T. अयं न मे. 167. Po रजसा तु०. 168. CS² तुल्योऽसीति.

हरदत्तः । देव अयमेव मिय प्रथमं ¹⁶⁹परि-वादकरः । ¹⁷⁰अत्रभवतः किल मम च समुद्र-पल्वलयोरिवान्तरमिति । ¹⁷¹तद्वस्वानिमं मां च ¹⁷²शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमृशतु । देव एव नौ ¹⁷³विशेषज्ञः प्राश्निकः ।

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(खृ) विदूषकः। समत्थं पडिण्णादं। गणदासः। प्रथमः कल्पः। अवहितो देवः श्रोतुमहीति।

> राजा। 174 तिष्ठ तावत्। पक्षपातमत्र देवी मन्यते। तदस्याः पण्डितकौशिकीसहितायाः 10 समक्षमेव न्याय्यो व्यवहारः।

(खे) विदूषक: । सुट्ठु भवं भणादि ।

175 आचार्यी । यद्देवाय रोचते ।

राजा। मौद्गल्य, अमुंप्रस्तावं निवेद्य पण्डित-कौशिक्या सार्ध ¹⁷⁶माहूयतां देवी। 15

⁽खृ) समर्थं प्रतिज्ञातम्।

⁽खै) सुष्ठु भवान् भणति।

^{169.} Bh, Bv, P. परिवाद्दर्त:; CS² अघ मे प्रथमं परिवाद्दपरिकर: 170. Ta² मम चालभवत: किल. 171. P. adds अस्ति after अन्तरम्. 172. B, Pv, Ta² शास्त्रप्र०. 20 173. CS¹. विशेष: प्रा० 174. Bh, P, SGU. तिष्ठतु०. 175. P. उमी. 176. Ta² आह्यताम्.

कञ्चुकी। यदाज्ञापयति देव:। इति निष्क्रम्य ¹⁷⁷सपरिव्राजिकया देव्या सह ¹⁷⁸प्रविश्य। इत इतो ¹⁷⁹भवती।

(खै) देवी। परिव्राजिकां विलोक्ष्य। भअविदि, हरद-त्तरस गणदासरस अ ¹⁸⁰संरंभे कहं 5 पेक्खिस।

> परिव्राजिका । अलं स्वपक्षावसादशङ्कया । न परिहीयते ¹⁸¹प्रतिद्वंदिनो गणदासः ।

(खो) ¹⁸² देवी । जइ वि एव्वं ¹⁸³तहवि राअपरि-ग्गहो से ¹⁸⁴पहाणत्तणं उवहरइ । 10

> परिव्राजिका। 185 अयि राज्ञीशब्दभाजन-मात्मा 186 नमपि 187 ताविच्चन्तयतु भवती। पश्य।

(खै) भगवति, हरदत्तस्य गणदासस्य च संरंभे कथं पश्यसि।

(खो) यद्यप्येवं तथापि राजपरिग्रहोऽस्य प्रधानत्वमुपहरति । 15

^{177.} Pv. सह परि०; P. om. स before परि०. 178. B, CS², Ja, T, Ta². प्रविष्ट:, P. पुन: प्र०. 179. P. देवीधारिणी; SGu देवी. 180. B, Ja, T. संरम्मं; Ta² संरम्मो. 181. B. प्रतिवादिनो; CS¹, Ja, T. प्रतिवादिना; Bh, Pv. न च पराजीयते केनचिद् गणदासः. 182. Ja, Ta² धारिणी. 20 183. R.Ş. om. तहवि. 184. B. T. पहुत्तणं; CS² पउत्तणं. 185. CS¹, R.Ş अधिराज्ञी. 186. CS² ०मात्मनो. 187. B, T. om. तावत्; T. नानुचिन्तयित; CS² महिमानं ताविन्चन्तय.

अतिमात्रभा¹⁸⁸सुरत्वं पुष्यति

¹⁸⁹भानोः परिग्रहादनलः ।¹⁹⁰
अधिगच्छति महिमानं चन्द्रोऽपि
निशापरिगृहीतः ॥ १३ ॥

(खौ) विदूषक: । ¹⁹¹अविहा अविहा । उवट्टिदा 5 पीठमहिअं पण्डिदकोसिंइ ¹⁹²पुरोकदुअ ¹⁹³देवी ।

> राजा। पश्याम्येनाम्। यैषा मङ्गलालङ्कृता भाति कौशिक्या यतिवेषया। त्रयी विग्रह्वत्येव सममध्यात्मविद्यया॥ १८॥ 10

परिव्राजिका । ¹⁹⁴ उपेत्य । विजयतां देव: ।

राजा। भगवति, अभिवाद्ये।

परिव्राजिका-

महासारप्रसवयो: 195 सदृशक्षमयोर्द्धयो:। धारिणीभूतधारिण्योर्भव भर्ता 196 शरच्छतम्॥ १५॥ 15

(बी अविहा अविहा। उपस्थिता पीठमर्दिकां पण्डित= कौशिकीं पुरस्कृत्य देवी।

^{188.} Bv, P. ०भास्वरतं. 189. B, CS¹, Ja, T. भानु:. 190. B, CS¹, Ja, T. दह:. 191. Ta¹, Ta², अविह once. 192. B, CS¹, T, Ta¹, Ta², पुरो० करिआ. 193. Ja, K, 20 धारिणी; CS¹, T. तत्तभोदी धारिणी. 194. CS¹, Ja. परिव्राजिकामुपेत्य; Ta² उपगम्य. 195. Ta¹. सदृक्ष. 196. CS² शतं समा:

(खं) देवि। ¹⁹⁷जेद्ध अज्जउत्तो।

राजा। स्वागतं देव्ये। परिव्राजिकां विलोक्य। भगवति, क्रियतामासनपरिग्रहः। सर्वे ¹⁹⁸उपविशन्ति।

राजा। भगवति, 199 अत्रभवतो ह्रेरदत्तगण- 5 दासयो: 200 परस्परेण 201 विज्ञानसंघर्षी जात:। 202 तद्व भगवत्या प्राश्निकपदमध्या- सित्वयम्।

परिव्राजिका । सिम्मतम् । 203 अलमुपा लम्भेन । पत्तने 204 सित ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा । 10 राजा । 205 मा मैवम् । पण्डितकौशिकी खलु 206 भगवती । पक्षपातिनावन 207 यो रहं देवी च ।

(खं) जगत्वार्यपुत्र:।

^{197.} B, T, Ta¹. जेंदुजेंदु. 198. Bh, SGu. 15 यथोचितमुप०. 199. CS¹, Ja. तत्तभवतो:; P. om. अत-भवतो:. 200. CS², RS. परस्परिवं . 201. B, CS¹, Ja, T. विज्ञानसंघिषणो:; Ta¹, Ta² ०संहर्षो. 202. Bh, Bv, CS¹, Ja, Pv. तदत्तभवत्या सितव्यम्. 203. P. अलमलमु०. 204. P, RS, SGU. विद्यमा-नोऽ प. 205. B, CS¹, Ja, 20 T. नैतदेवम्. 206. Bh, Pv, Ta². भवती. 207. Bh, Pv. add हरदत्तगणदासयो: after अनयो:

आचार्यी। सम्यगाह देवः । मध्यस्था भगवती ²⁰⁸नौ गुणदोषतः ²⁰⁹परिच्छेत्तु-मर्हति।

राजा। तेन हि प्रस्तूयतां विवादः। परित्राजिका। देव, प्रयोगप्रधानं ²¹⁰नाम 5 नाट्यशास्त्रम्। किमत्र वाग्व्यवहारेण। ²¹¹ कथं वा देवी मन्यते।

(ख) देवी। जइ मं पुच्छिस, ²¹²एदाणं विवादो एव्व ण मे ²¹³रुच्चिद।

> गणदास:। ²¹⁴देवि, न मां ²¹⁵समान- 10 विद्यत: परिभवनीयम् ²¹⁶अनुमन्तुमर्हसि ।

- (ग) विदूषकः । भोदि, ²¹⁷पेक्खामो उरब्भसं-वादं। किं ²¹⁸मुहा वेअणदाणेण। ²¹⁹
 - (ख) यदि मां पृच्छिसि, एतयोर्विवाद एव न मे रोचते।
 - (ग) भवति, पश्याम उरभ्रसंवादम्। कि मुधा वेतन-15 दानेन।

^{208.} P, SGU. गुणदोणी न: 209. Ta² परीक्षितुम्. 210. P. SGU. हि, Ta¹. किल. 211. P. puts कथं मन्यते in the mouth of the king. 212. B, T. तदा प्दाणं. 213. P, SGU. रोचिंद; R.Ş. रोअदि; Bh, Pv, 20 Ta¹ रुच्चइ. 214. Bh, Ta¹. देवी. 215. B, CS¹, Ja, T. ०विद्यतया; P. अभिनयवि०; CS² ०विद्येन. 216. B, Ja, T. अवगमिपतुं; CS², P. मन्तृम्. 217. P, R.Ş. देक्खामो. SGU अवंगन्तुम्. 218. B. मुधा. 219. B, T. add प्दाणं after ०दागेण.

- (गा) देवी। णं कलहप्पिओसि।
- (गि) विदूषक:। मा ²²⁰एव्वं। अण्णोण्णकलह-प्पि²²¹आणं मत्तहत्थीणं एकदरस्सि अणि-जिनदे कुदो उवसमो।

राजा। ननु स्वाङ्गसीष्ठवातिशय²²²मुभयो- 5 दृष्टवती भगवती।

परिव्राजिका । अथ किम्।

राजा। तिद्दानीमतः ²²³परं किमाभ्यां प्रत्यायितव्यम्।

परिव्राजिका । ²²⁴तदेव वक्तुकामास्मि । 10
²²⁵शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था
संक्रान्तिरन्यस्य विशेषयुक्ता ।
यस्योभयं साधु स²²⁶शिक्षकाणां
धुरि प्रतिष्ठापितव्य एव ॥ 9६ ॥

(गा) ननु कलहप्रियोऽसि।

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(गि) मैवम् । अन्योन्यकलहप्रिययोर्मत्तहस्तिनोरैकतरस्मि-न्ननिर्जिते कुत उपशमः ।

^{220.} B, T, Ta¹. मा एवं चिष्ड. 221. P. ०कलिदाणं. 222. Bv, P, SGU ०वाभिनयमु०. 223. P. अत: क्रियां; Pv. किं द्वाभ्याम्. 224. P. एतदेव. 225. Bv, K,T. रिलष्टा. 20 226. CS². शिक्षितानां.

(गी) विदूषक: । सुदं ²²⁷अज्जेहिं भअवदीए वअणं । एसो ²²⁸पिण्डिदत्थो ²²⁹उवदेसदंस-णादो णिण्णओत्ति ।

हरदृत्तः। ²³⁰परमरुचितं नः।

गणदासः। ²³¹देवि, एवं स्थि²³²तम्। 5

(गु) देवी। जदा उण ²³³मन्दमेधा सिस्सा उव-देसं ²³⁴मलिणेदि ²³⁵तदा आअरिअस्स दोसो²³⁶णु।

> राजा। ²³⁷एवमापद्यते। ²³⁸विनेतुरद्रव्य-परिग्रहोऽपि बुद्धिलाघवं प्रकाशयति। 10

- (गी) श्रुतमायिभ्यां भगवत्या वचनम् । एष पिण्डितार्थ उपदेशदर्शनान्निर्णय इति ।
- (गु) यदा पुनर्मन्दमेधा शिष्या उपदेशं मलिनयति तदा आचार्यस्य दोषो नु ।

^{227.} Ta¹. एदेहिं. 228. T. पण्डितत्थो. 229. Bh. 15 Pv. ०ढंसणे अ; P, SGU. ०ढंसणेण. 230. B, CS¹, Ja, T. परमभिमतं; P, SGU. परमुचितं; Ta¹, Ta². परमरुचिरं. 231. Bv. P. देव. 232. Bv, P. स्थितमेव; Ja. एवमेव स्थितम् R.Ş एवमवस्थितम्. 233. CS². मन्दमइ P. अमेधा-विनी; Ta¹. अमेहाविणी. 234. Bh. मलिणएदि; CS¹. मलि- 20 णएइ; Pv. मलिणएदि. 235. Ta¹. तदो. 236. B. णं; CS², T, Ta² om. णु. 237. CS². एवमापठयते; P. एवमुपपद्यते; Ta². एवमापटयते. 238. CS¹, CS², P, Ta¹, Ta² put what follows in the mouth of गणदास.

- (गू) देवी । ²³⁹ गणदासं विलोक्य । ²⁴⁰ जनान्तिकम् । ²⁴¹कहं दाणिं । अलं अज्जउत्तस्स उस्साह ²⁴²कारणं मणोरहं ²⁴³पूरिअ । ²⁴⁴ प्रकाशम् । विरम णिरत्थआदो आरम्भादो ।
- (गृ) विदूषकः । सुद्टु²⁴⁵होदी भणादि। भो, 5 गणदास, ²⁴⁶संगीदआवदेसेण ²⁴⁷सरस्सई-उवाअणमोदआइं खादमाणस्स किं दे²⁴⁸ सुलहणिग्गहेण विवादेण।

गणदासः । सत्यमयमेवार्थो देवीव-²⁴⁹ चनस्य । श्रूयतामवसरप्रा²⁵⁰प्तमिदम् । 10

- (गू) कथिमदानीम्। अलमार्यपुत्रस्योत्साहकारणं मनोरथं पूरियत्वा। विरम निरर्थकादारम्भात्।
- (गृ) सुष्ठु भवती भणति । भो गणदास, संगीतकापदै-शेन सरस्वत्युपायनमोदकानि खादतः कि ते सुल-भनिग्रहेण विवादेन ।

^{239.} B, T, Ta¹, Ta². give this later. 240. CS¹, Ja. स्वगतं। गण०। प्रकाशं. 241. Bh, R.Ş. जह दाणं. 242. P. ०कालणं. 243. Ja. परिपूरिअ. 244. Ta¹, Ta². om. प्रकाशं. 245. B, CS¹, CS², Ta¹. भोदी. 246. CS¹, CS², संगीदए पदं लिमअ; B, T. संगीदअपदं 20 उवलिमअ; Bh, Pv. संगीदओवदेसं आहरिअ; R.Ş., T. संगीदपदं लिमअ. 247. Ta². सरस्सईए पूआणमोदआइं. 248. Ta². मुहणिग्ग. 249. B, T. ०वाक्यस्य. 250. Bv. इदानीम; P. om. इदम्.

लब्धास्पदोऽस्मीति विवादभीरो-²⁵¹स्तितिक्षमाणस्स परेण निन्दाम्।

यस्यागमः केवलजीवि²⁵²कायै तं ज्ञानपण्यं ²⁵³वणिजं वदन्ति ॥ १७॥

(गे) देवी । अइरोवणीदा²⁵⁴ वो सिस्सा । ²⁵⁵ता 5 अवरिणिट्टिदस्स उवदेसस्स ²⁵⁶अण्णअं²⁵⁷ पआसनं ।

गणदास:। अत एव मे निर्बन्धः।

(गै) देवी। तेण हि दुवेवि भअवदीए उवदेसं ²⁵⁸दंसेह। 10

परिव्राजिका । ²⁵⁹देवि, नैतन्न्याय्यम् । सर्वज्ञस्याप्येकाकिनो निर्णयाभ्युपगमो दो-षाय । ²⁶⁰

⁽गो) अचिरोपनीता वः शिष्या । तदपरिनिष्ठितस्योपदेश-स्यान्याय्यं प्रकाशनम् । 15

⁽गै) तेन हि द्वावि भगवत्यै उपदेशं दर्शयतम्।

^{251.} CS². उपेक्षमाणस्स. 252. Bv, P. ०जीविकैव. 253. Ta¹. विणजो व०. 254. B, R.Ş, T. दे. 255. B, P, T. om. ता. 256. B, T, Ta¹. अणज्जं. 257. B, T, Ta². आवेदणं; R.Ş पदंसणं. 258. CS¹, CS², दंसेघ; P. 20 देसह. 259. P. om. देवि. 260. Ta¹. adds भवति after दोषाय.

(गो) देवी । ²⁶¹जनान्तिकम् । ²⁶²मूढे ²⁶³परिव्वा-जिए मं ²⁶⁴जग्गिदं वि ²⁶⁵सुत्तं विअ करेसि । इति सासूयं परावर्तते । राजा देवी परिव्राजिकाये दर्शयति ।

परिव्राजिका। 266विलोक्य।

अनिमित्तमिन्दुवदने किमत्न-भवतः पराङ्मुखी भवसि ।

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प्रभवन्त्योऽपि हि भर्तृषु कारण-कोपा: कुटुम्बन्य: ॥ १८ ॥

- (गौ) विदूषक:। णं ²⁶⁷सकारणं एव्व। अत्तणो पक्खो रिक्खद्वो ²⁶⁸त्ति। गणदासं विलोक्य। 10 दिट्ठिआ ²⁶⁹कोवव्वाजेण देवीए परित्तादो भवं। सुसिक्खिदो वि ²⁷⁰सव्वो ²⁷¹उवदेस-दंसणे ण ²⁷²णिउणो ²⁷³होदि।
 - (गो) मूढे परिव्राजिके, मां जाग्रतीमपि सुप्तामिव करोषि।
 - (गी) ननु सकारणमेव। आत्मनः पक्षो रक्षितव्य इति। 15 दिष्ट्या कोपव्याजेन देव्या परित्रातो भवान्। सुशिक्षितोऽपि सर्व उपेदशदर्शने न निपुणो भवति। आसनादुत्यातुपिच्छति।

^{261.} P, SGU. आत्मगतम्, not found in any manuscript. 262. R.Ş. मुद्धे. 263. P, SGU. om. 20 परिव्राजिए. 264. P. SGU. जागित्तं. 265. R.Ş. पसुत्तं. 266. B, Ja, T. om. विलोक्य. 267. P. कारणादो. 268. B, R.Ş., T. om. ति. 269. CS². कोवोवदेसेण. 270. P. om सच्वो. 271. CS¹, CS², Ja. उवदेसेण; P. दंसणेण. 272. B, T, Ta² णिह्लादो; CS¹. Ja. निराहादो. 273. B, CS¹, Ja, 25 T. भोदि.

गणदास: । देवि, श्रूयताम् । एवं जनो

274 गृह्णाति । तदिदानीम् ।

विवादे 275 दर्शियष्यन्तं

क्रियासंक्रान्तिमात्मन: ।

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यि मां नानुजानासि परित्यक्तोऽस्म्यहं त्वया ॥ १९ ॥

(गं) देवी । स्वगतम् । का गई । प्रकाशम् ।

276 पहवदि 277 आअरिओ 278 सिस्सजणस्स ।

गणदासः । 279 चिरमपदे शङ्कितोऽस्मि ।

राजानमवलोक्य । अनुज्ञातं देव्या । तदाज्ञापयतु 10
देवः कस्मिन्न²⁸⁰भिनेयवस्तुन्युपदेशं ²⁸¹दर्श
यिष्यामि ।

राजा। यदादिशति भगवती।

(गं) का गति:। प्रभवत्याचार्य: शिष्यजनस्य।

^{274.} CS² जना गृणिन्त; R.Ş. एवं जानिन्त. 275. B, T, Ta¹, Ta². दर्शयिव्यामि. 276. B, T, Ta¹. पभविद. 277. Bv, P. अज्जो. 278. CS.² सिस्सिआज०. 279. B. चिरमपदेशश०. 280. B, Ja, T, Ta² ०भिनयव०. 281. CS². 20 दर्शयामि. 282. B, Ja, T. तत: श०.

- (गः) देवी । भण वीसद्धं। णं²⁸³पहविस्सं अत्तणो परिअणस्स । राजा । मम चेति ब्रूहि ।
 - (घ) देवी । भअवदि भण दाणिं।

 परिव्राजिका । देव 284 चतुष्पदोद्भवं 285 5
 छिलतं 286 दुष्प्रयोजमुदाहरिनत । तत्नैकार्थ-संश्रय²⁸⁷मुभयोः प्रयोगं पश्यामः । तावता ज्ञायत एवा 288 तभवतोरुपदे 289 शान्तरम् ।

 आचार्यो । यदाज्ञापयति भगवती ।
- (घा) विदूषक: । तेण हि दुवे वि वग्गा पेक्खा 10 ²⁹⁰घरए संगीदरअणं करिअ अत्तहोदो दूदं ²⁹¹पेसध। ²⁹²अहवा ²⁹³मुदङ्गसद्दो एव्व णो उट्ठावश्स्सदि ।
 - (गः) भण विस्रब्धम् । ननु प्रभविष्याम्त्मनः परिजनस्य ।
 - (ग) भगविद, भणेदानीम्।

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(घा) तेनिह द्वावि वर्गी प्रेक्षागृहे संगीतरचनां कृत्वा अत्रभवतो द्वतं प्रेषयतम्। अथवा मृदङ्गशब्द एव न उत्थापिष्यति।

^{283.} B, CS¹, Ja. T. पमिवस्सिद ; Bh. पमिवस्सिस. 284. B, CS², Ja, T. शिमिशाया: कृति: चतुष्पदोत्थं. 285. Bh, 20 P, SGu. चित्रतं. 286. B, P, T.om. दुष्प्रमोजं. 287. CS¹, Ja. ०र्थसंशयमु०. 288. Bh, Ta¹, Ta². तत्रभवतो: ; P. भवतो: 289. P. SGu. ०शतारतम्यम्. 290. B. ०क्खागेहे. 291. P,RŞ. पेसअन्तु. 292. B. अथवा. 293. RŞ. मिदङ्ग०.

हरदुत्तः । तथा । इत्युत्तिष्ठति । गणदासो देवी 294 मव-लोकपति ।

(धि) देवी । गणदासं विलोक्य । विअई होहि । ण हु विअअप²⁹⁵ च्चित्थणी अहं ²⁹⁶ अज्जस्स ।

आचार्यी प्रस्थितौ।

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परिव्राजिका। इतस्तावदाचार्यी।

उभौ । परिवृत्य। इमौ स्वः।

परिव्राजिका । निर्णयाधिकारे ब्रवीमि । सर्वाङ्गसौष्ठवाभिव्यक्तये ²⁹⁷विगतनेपथ्ययो: पात्रयो: प्रवेशोऽस्तु । 10

उभौ । ²⁹⁸नेदमावयोरुपदेश्यम्। इति निष्कान्तौ

(घी) देवी । राजानमवलोक्य । जइ रा²⁹⁹ अकज्जेसु ईरिसी ³⁰⁰ उवा अणि उणदा अज्ज उत्तरस ³⁰¹ तदो सोहणं हवे ।

- (घि) विजयी भव। न खलु विजयप्रत्यर्थिन्यह्मार्यस्य। 15
- (घी) यिद राजकार्येष्वीदृशी उपायनिपुणतार्यपुत्रस्य ततः शोभनं भवेत्।

^{294.} B, CS¹, Ja. धारिणीम०. 295. Ta¹. ०पच्छ-विखणी. 296. P, SGU. आअरिअस्स. 297. Bv, P, SGU. विरलने०; CS¹ Ja. विहितने०; Ta². विरक्तने०. 20 298. Bv, P. नेदमप्याव०. 299. Bh, Pv. इदरेषु राअ०. 300. B, CS¹, CS², T. ईरिसीणि०. 301. P. ता.

राजा। देवि।

अलमन्यथा गृहीत्वा न खलु मनस्विनि मया प्रयुक्तमिदम्।

प्राय: समानविद्या: ³⁰²परस्पर-

यशःपुरोभागाः ॥ २० ॥

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नेपथ्ये मृद्ङुध्वनि:। सर्वे कर्णं ददित।

परिव्राजिका। हन्त प्रवृत्तं संगीतकम्।

तथा ह्येषा—

जीमूतस्तनितविशङ्किभिर्मयूरै-

रुद्धीवैरनुरसितस्य पुष्करस्य।

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निर्हादिन्युपहितमध्यमस्वरोत्था मायूरी मदयति मार्जना मनांसि ॥ २१ ॥

राजा । देवि, ³⁰³सामवायिका भवामः।

(घु) देवी । स्वगतम्। अहो अविणओ अज्ज-उत्तरम।

(घु) अहो, अविनय आर्यपुत्रस्य।

302. Ta^2 . परस्परं प्रायशः पुरो॰. 303. B, CS^1 , T. तस्याः सामाजिकाः; CS^2 . तस्याः प्रत्यनन्तरीभवामः.

सर्वे उत्तिष्ठन्ति।

(घू) विदूषक: । अपवार्ष। भो धीरं ³⁰⁴गच्छ। मा ³⁰⁵तत्तभोदी ³⁰⁶धारिणी ³⁰⁷विसंवाद-इसदि।

राजा।

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धैर्यावलम्बिनमपि त्वरयति मां मुरजवाद्य ³⁰⁸रावोऽयम्।

अवतरतः सिद्धिपथं शब्दः स्वमनोरथस्येव ॥ २२ ॥

> इति निष्क्रान्ताः सर्वे । इति प्रथमोऽङ्कः ।

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(घू) भो घीरं गच्छ। मा तत्रभवती घारिणी विसंवाद-पिष्यति।

^{304.} CS², Ja. गच्छम्ह. 305. RŞ तत्तहोदि; Ta¹. अत्तहोदि. 306. RŞ. घारिणि. 307. RŞ. विसंवादइ 15 स्सिस. 308. CS¹, CS² K, RŞ, Ta² ०रागोऽयं, P, Pv, SGU. ०नादोऽयं.

द्वितीयोऽङ्कः।

ततः प्रविशति संगीतरचनायां कृतायामासनस्थः सवयस्यो राजा धारिणी परिव्राजिका विभवतश्च परिवारः।

राजा । भगवति, ¹अत्नभवतोराचार्ययोः कतरस्य प्रथममुपदेशं ²द्रक्ष्यामः ।

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परित्राजिका । ननु समानेऽपि ³ज्ञान-वृद्धभावे ⁴वयोऽधिकत्वाद् गणदास: ⁵पुर-स्कारमर्हति ।

राजा । ⁶तेन हि, मौद्गल्य, एवमत्रभवतो-रावेद्य ⁷नियोगमशून्यं कुरु। 10

कञ्चुकी । यदाज्ञापयति देव:। इति निष्क्रान्तः।

प्रविश्य ।

गणदासः। देव, शर्मिष्ठायाः कृतिर्रुयमध्या

⁸चतुष्पदा । तस्या⁹श्चतुर्थवस्तुनः प्रयोग-मेकमनाः श्रोतुमहिति देवः ।

राजा। 10 आचार्यबहुमानादवहितोऽस्मि। 11

^{1.} B, CS². तलभ०. 2. B, CS², Ja, T. ०शो दृश्यताम्. 3. B, CS¹, Ja. ज्ञानभावे; Ta¹. ज्ञानवृद्धत्वे; Ta². ज्ञानेवृद्धभावे. 4. B, CS², RṢ, SGU. वयोवृद्धत्वात्. 5. CS². थप्रमं पुर०. 6. CS², Ja, RṢ om. तेन हि. 7. P, SGU, Ta¹. 20 स्वनियो०. 8. Pv. चतुष्पदी RṢ चतुष्पादा. 9. B, CS¹, Ja, T, Ta¹, Ta². चतुष्पदवस्तुक RṢ ०स्यास्तु छलिकप्र०. 10. P. आचार्य बहु०. 11. B. here adds: प्रवेशय पातम्। गणदास:। यदादिशति देव:.

इति निष्क्रान्तो गणदासः।

रजि । जनान्तिकम्। वयस्य

नेपथ्य¹²गृहगतायाश्च-

क्षुर्दर्शनसमुत्सुकं तस्या:।

संहर्तुमधीरतया ¹³व्यवसितमिव मे तिरस्करिणीम् ॥ १॥

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(अ) विदूषक: । अपवार्म । उवट्ठिदं णअणमहु संणिहिदमिक्खअं अ । ता अप्पमत्तो दाणि ¹⁴पेक्ख ।

ततः प्रविशत्याचार्यप्रत्यवेक्ष्यमाणाङ्गसौष्ठवा मालविका ।

(आ) विदूषकः । ^{15जनान्तिकम् ।} पेक्खदु भवं । ण खु से पडिच्छन्दादो ¹⁶परिहीअदि महुरदा ।

राजा। ¹⁷अपवार्थ। वयस्य

चित्रगतायामस्यां कान्ति-

विसंवादशङ्कि मे हृदयम्।

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संप्रति शिथिलसमाधि

मन्ये येनेयमालिखिता ॥ २ ॥

- (अ) उपस्थितं नयनमधु संनिहितमिक्षकं च। तदप्रमत्त इदानी प्रेक्षस्व।
- (आ) प्रेक्षतां भवान् । न खल्वस्याः प्रतिच्छन्दात् परिही-20 यते मधुरता ।

^{12.} P. SGU. नेपथ्यपरिगता०. 13. Ta^2 . व्यवहितिमव. 14. पेहि. 15. Ta^2 . अपवार्य. 16. B, CS^1 , Ja, T. वि हीअदि. 17. P, SGU. जनान्तिकं.

गणदासः । वत्से, मुक्तसाध्वसा सत्त्वस्था भव ।

राजा। ¹⁸आत्मगतम्। अहो ¹⁹सर्वस्थाना-नवद्यता रूपस्य। तथा हि।

दीर्घाक्षं शरदिन्दुकान्ति

वदनं बाहू नतावंसयोः

संक्षिप्तं निबिडोन्नतस्तन-

मुरः पार्श्वे प्रमृष्टे इव।

मध्य: पाणिमितो²⁰ नितम्ब

जघनं पादावरालाङ्गुली

छन्दो नर्तियतुर्यथैव ²¹मनसि श्लिष्टं तथास्या वपु: ॥ ३ ॥

(इ) मालिका । ²²उपगानं कृत्वा चतुष्पदव²³स्तुकं गायित । दुल्लहो पिओ तस्सिं भव हिअअ णिरासं 15 अम्हो अपङ्गओं में पण्फुरह किंवि वामओं ।

(इ) बुर्लभ: प्रियो मे तिस्मन् भव हृदय निराशम् अहो अपाङ्गको मे प्रस्फुरित किमिप वामकः। एष स चिरदृष्टः कथमुपनेतव्यः नाथ मां पराधीनां त्विय गणय सतृष्णाम्॥

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^{18.} B, T. स्वगतं. 19. P. सर्वावस्था॰; B, सर्वा-स्ववस्थास्वनवद्यता. 20. R.Ş. अमितं. 21. Bv, P, SGU. मनसः. 22. Bv, P. उपवहनं. 23. P. चतुष्पदं वस्तु; R.Ş. चतुष्पादवस्तुकं; SG.U चतुष्पदवस्तु.

एसो सो चिरिंदुों कहं उवणइदव्वों णाह मं पराहीणं तुइ गणअ सितण्हम् ॥ ४॥ इति यथारसमिनयति।

- (ई) विदूषकः। ²⁴जनान्तिकम्। भो चउप्पद्वत्थुअं दुवारीक²⁵दुअ तुइ²⁶ उविक्खत्तो विअ अप्पा 5 तत्तहोदोए।

 राजा। ²⁷जनान्तिकम्। सखे, एवमा²⁸ वयोहृदयम्। अनया खलु।
 जनिममनुरक्तं विद्धि नाथेति गेये
 वचनमभिनयन्त्या स्वाङ्गनिर्देशपूर्वम्। 10 प्रणयगतिमदृष्ट्वा धारिणीसंनिकर्षादहभिव सुकुमारप्रार्थनाव्याजमुक्तः॥९॥
 मालविका गीतान्ते ²⁹निष्क्रमितुमारब्धा।
- (उ) विदूषकः। भोदि, चिट्ठ। ³⁰किंवि वो ³¹विसु-मरिदो ³²कमभेदो। तं दाव पुछिस्सं। 15
 - (ई) भो चतुष्पदवस्तुकं द्वारीकृत्य त्वय्युपिक्षप्त इवात्मा तत्नभवत्या।
 - (उ) भवति, तिष्ठ । किमपि वो विस्मृतः क्रममेदः । तं तावत् प्रक्ष्यामि ।

^{24.} B, CS¹, Ja, T, Ta¹. अपवार्य. 25. B, Ja, Ta¹, 20 Ta² ०करिअ; Bh. Pv. दुवारं कदुअ. 26. B, T. उवट्राविदो; CS¹, Ja. उवत्थाविदो. 27. B, CS², T, Ta¹, Ta² om. जनान्तिकं. 28. RS, SGU. एवमेव ममापि इ०. 29 B, CS¹, Ja, T. निष्कान्तुमा०; P. गन्तुभिच्छति. 30. P. किं च. 31. B, Pv, Ta¹, Ta². विसुमरिदं. 32. B. om. कमभेदो; 25 Bv, CS², Ja, कम्मभेदो; Pv, Ta¹. कम्मभेदेण.

गणद**ास:।** वत्से³³स्थीयताम्। उपदेश-³⁴विशुद्धा या³⁵स्यसि।

मालविका³⁶निवृत्य स्थिता।

राजा । ³⁷आत्मगतम् । अहो सर्वास्ववस्थासु चारुता ³⁸शोभान्तरं पुष्यित । तथा हि 5 वामं संधिस्तिमितवलयं ³⁹न्यस्य हस्तं नितम्बे कृत्वा श्यामाविटपसदृशं स्नस्तमुक्तं द्वितीयम् । पादाङ्गुष्ठालुलितकुसुमे कुट्टिमे पातिताक्षं ⁴⁰नृत्तादस्या: स्थितमितत्रां कान्तमृज्वायतार्धम् ॥६॥

(ऊ) देवी। णं गोदमवउणं वि अज्जो हिअए 10 करेदि।

> गणदासः । देवि, ⁴¹मा मैवम् । देवप्रत्य-यात् संभाव्यते सूक्षमदर्शिता गौतमस्य । ⁴²पश्य ।

मन्दोऽप्यमन्दतामेति संसर्गेण⁴³ विपश्चितः ।

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(ক) ननु गौतमवचनमप्यार्थो हृदये करोति ।

^{33.} B. क्षणमात्रं स्थित्वा भद्रे; CS¹, Ja, T. तत: क्षणमात्रं स्थित्वा; Ta¹. क्षणमात्रं स्थी०. 34. Bv, P. विशुद्धी. 35. CS², R.Ş यातुमहीते. 36. B, CS¹, J, T. om. निवृत्य. 20 37. B, T, Ta² स्वगतं. 38. P, SGU. शोभां. 39. Bv. न्यस्तहस्तं. 40. B, CS¹, Ja, T. नृत्याद०. 41. Ja, P. मैवम्. 42. R.Ş., SGU om. पश्य. 43. Ta¹. विपश्चिताम्.

पङ्कच्छिदः फलस्येव ⁴⁴निकषेणाविलं पयः॥ ७॥ विदूषकं विलोक्य। ⁴⁵शृणुमो विवक्षितमार्यस्य।

(ऋ) विदूषक: । गणदासं विलोक्य । ⁴⁶सिक्खणि दाव पुच्छ । पच्छा जो मए ⁴⁷कमभेदो 5 लिक्खदो तं भणिस्सम् । गणदास: । भगवति, यथादृष्टमिभिधीयतां ⁴⁸गुणो वा दोषो वा । परिव्राजिका । ⁴⁹यथादर्शनं सर्वमनव-

पारित्राजिका। "यथादशन सर्वमनव-द्यम्। कुत:। 10

अङ्गेरन्तर्निहितवचनैः सूचितः सम्यगर्थः पादन्यासो लयम⁵⁰नुगतस्तन्मयत्वं रसेषु । शाखायोनिर्मृदुरभिनयस्तद्विकल्पानुवृत्तौ भावो भावं ⁵¹नुदित विषयाद्वागबन्धः स एव ॥८॥

गणदास:। देवः कथं ⁵²मन्यते।

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(ऋ) साक्षिणीं तावत् पृच्छ । पश्चाद्यो मया क्रमभेदो लक्षितस्तं भणिष्यामि ।

^{44.} Bv, Pv. निकर्षण. 45. B, CS¹, Ja, T, Ta¹, Ta² तच्छ्णुमो. 46. B, CSI¹, CS², T, VV. कोसिइं. 47. B, Bh, CS¹, CS², Ja, T, Ta¹, Ta² कम्मभेदो. 48. P. 20 दोषो वा गुणो वा. 49. B, CS¹, Ja. यथादिशंतं; CS², SGU. यथादृष्टं; P. यथाशास्त्रं. 50. B, T. ०यमुपगतं. 51. B, T. तुदति. 52. CS², RṢ. कथं वा मन्यते.

राजा। ⁵³वयं स्वपक्षे शिथिलाभिमानाः संवृत्ताः।

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गणदास:। अद्य नर्तियतास्मि।

उपदेशं विदु: शुद्धं

सन्तस्तमुपदेशिन:।

श्यामायते न ⁵⁴युष्मासु यः कांचनमिवाग्निषु ॥ ९ ॥

(ए) देवी । दिट्ठिआ ⁵⁵परिक्खआराहणेण अज्जो वडुइ ।

गणदास: । देवीपरिग्रहश्च मे वृद्धिहेतु: । 10 विदूषकं विलोक्य। ⁵⁷गौतम, वदेदानीं यत्ते मनसि वर्तते ।

- (ऐ) विदूषक: । ⁵⁸पुढमोवदेसदंसणे ⁵⁹पुढमं बम्हणस्स पूजा ⁶⁰कादव्वा । सा ⁶¹उण वो⁶²विसुमरिदा । 15
 - (ए) दिष्ट्या परीक्षकाराधनेनार्यो वर्धते ।
 - (ऐ) प्रथमोपदेशदर्शने प्रथमं ब्राह्मणस्य पूजा कर्तव्या। सा पुनर्वो विस्मृता।

^{53.} Bv, P. गणदास वयं. 54. Bv, CS². विद्वत्सु. 55. B, Bh, परिक्खाराह0; Ta¹. अपरिक्खारां0. 56. B, 20 Cs¹, Ja, T. त्वपरिप्र0. 57. P. om. गीतम. 58. B, CS¹, CS² T. पढ़मी0. 59. B, CS¹, Ja, T. पदमं. 60. P. इच्छिद्दवा. 61. B, CS¹, CS², Ja, T. णं. 62. Bh. लिक्खदा; Ta¹, Ta² लंघदा.

परिव्राजिका। अहो प्रयोगाभ्यन्तरः ⁶³प्रश्नः। ⁶⁴सर्वे प्रहसिताः। मालविका स्मितं करोति।

राजा । आत्मगतम्। ⁶⁵उपात्तसारश्चक्षुषा मे⁶⁶स्व-

विषय:। यद् अनेन।

स्मयमानमायताक्ष्याः किंचिदिभि-व्यक्तदशनशोभि मुखम्।

असमग्रलक्ष्यकेसरमुच्छ्व-सदिव पङ्कजं दृष्टम् ॥ १० ॥

गणदासः। महाब्राह्मण, न खलु ⁶⁷प्रथमं ⁶⁸नेपथ्यसवनमिदम्। अन्यथा कथं त्वां 10 ⁶⁹दक्षिणीयं ⁷⁰नार्चयिष्यामः।

5

- (ओ) विदूषक:। मए णाम ⁷¹मुद्धचादएण विअ सुक्खघणघज्जिदे अन्दरिक्खे ⁷²जलपाणं ⁷³इच्छिदम्।
 - (ओ) मया नाम मुग्धचातकेनेव शुष्कधनगर्जितेऽन्तरिक्षे 15 जलपानिष्टम् ।

^{63.} P. प्राश्निक:. 64. Here P. has: अइ पंडितंमणे किं अणं। मोदअखण्डणेवि असमध्या तुमं किं जाणासि पसण्णचन्दपादसरिसेहिं केसपासेहिं एसाणं भीसिअसि before सर्वे प्रहसिता:। But K. has it after मनसि 20 वर्तते। 65. P. Pv. SGU. आत्तसा०. 66.. P. om. मे. 67. P. om. प्रथमं. 68. Bv, P. SGU. नेपध्यसंगीत-किमिदं; CS¹, Ja. नेपध्यसदनिमदं; RŞ. नेपध्यप्रदर्शनिमदं 69. P, SGU. त्वामर्चनीयं. 70. RŞ. तर्पथिष्याम:. 71. B, T. om. मुद्धचादएण. 72. T. जलपाणेण चादआइदं. 73. Ta¹, 25 Ta². परिथदं.

परिव्राजिका । एवमेव।

- (औ) विदूषकः । तेण हि पण्डिदपरिदोसपच्चआ

 ⁷⁴मूढजादी । ⁷⁵जिद अत्तमोदीए सोहणं

 ⁷⁶भणिदं तदो इमं से पारितोसिअं पअच्छामि । 5

 इति राज्ञो हस्तात् ⁷⁷कटकमाकर्षति ।
- (अं) देवी। चिट्ठ दाव। ⁷⁸गुणन्दरं अजाणन्तो ⁷⁹किंति तुमं आहरणं देसि।
- (अ:) विदूषक:। परकेरअं ति ⁸⁰करिअ।
- (क) देवी । आचार्य विलोक्य। अज्ज गणदास, 10 ⁸¹णं दंसिदोवदेसा ⁸²वे सिस्सा।
 - (औ) तेन हि पण्डितपरितोषप्रत्यया मूढजाति:। यद्यत-भवत्या शोभनं भणितं तत इदमस्यै पारितोषिकं-प्रयच्छामि।
 - (अं) तिष्ठ तावत् । गुणान्तरमजानन् किमिति त्वमा-15 भरणं ददासि ।
 - (अ:) परकीयमिति कृत्वा।
 - (क) आर्य गणदास, ननु दर्शितोपदेशा व: शिष्या ।

^{74.} Ja, R.S. मूडा जादी. 75. K. जदो. 76. Bh. गहिदं. 77. CS¹, Ja. हस्तरुटक०. 78. Ta¹, Ta². om. 20 गुणन्दरं आजाणन्तो. 79. CS¹, CS², Ja, T, Ta¹, Ta². किणिमित्तं. 80. R.S., कदुआ. 81. B, P. om. णं. 82. B, Ja, R.S., T. दे.

गणदास:। वत्से, एहि ⁸³गच्छावेदानीम्। मालविका सहाचार्येण निष्क्रान्ता।

(ख) विदूषक:। ⁸⁴राजानं विलोक्य जनान्तिकम्। एत्तिओ मे ⁸⁵महिविहवो भवन्तं सेविदुम्। राजा। जनान्तिकम्। अलमलं परिच्छेदेन। 5 ⁸⁶अहं हि।

> भाग्यास्तमयमिवाक्ष्णोर्ह्ध-दयस्य महोत्सवावसानमिव । द्वारिपधानमिव धृतेर्मन्ये तस्यास्तिरस्कर⁸⁷णम् ॥ ११॥

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(ग) विदूषक:। ^{अजनान्तिकम्}। साहु तुमं ⁸⁹दिहो आदुरो विअ वेज्जेण ⁹⁰ उवणीअमाणं ओसहं इच्छिसि।

प्रविश्य।

हरदत्तः। देव, मदीयमिदानीं ⁹¹प्रयोग- 15 मवलोकयितुं ⁹²क्रियतां प्रसादः।

- (ख) एतावान् मे मतिविभवो भवन्तं सेवितुम्।
- (ग) साधु त्वं दिरद्ध आतुर इव वैद्येनोपनीयमानमीष-धिमच्छिसि।

^{83.} Bv, P, प्रतिष्ठस्वेदानीम्. 84. B, CS¹, CS², 20 T, Ta¹, Ta². om. राजानं विलोक्य. 85. Bh, Pv, Ta² विह्वो. 86. P. अद्य. 87. Bh, P. तिरस्करिणीम्. 88. P. om. जनान्तिकं. 89. B. दरिद्ददादुरो; CS¹, Ja, Pv, Ta¹ दरिद्दादुरो. 90. B, Ja, T, उप्पादीअमाणं; K. दीयमाणं. 91. CS², RS, Ta¹ उपदेशम०. 92. B, CS¹, Ja. प्रसाद: क्रियताम्. 25

राजा । ⁹³ आत्मगतम् । अवसितो ⁹⁴ दर्शनार्थः ।
प्रकाशम् । दाक्षिण्यमवलंब्य । ⁹⁵ ननु पर्युत्सुका
एव वयम् ।
⁹⁶ हरदत्तः । अनुगृहीतोऽस्मि ।
नेपयो ।
वैतालिकः। जयतु जयतु देवः। उपारूढो
⁹⁷ मध्याह्नः । तथा हि ।
पत्रच्छायासु हंसा मुकुलितनयना दीर्धिका-
पद्मिनीनां ।
सौधान्यत्यर्थतापादूलभि परिचयद्वेषिपाराव- 10
तानि ।
⁹⁸ बिन्दूतक्षेपान् पिपासु: ⁹⁹ परिसरति शिखी
भ्रान्तिमद्वारियन्त्रं ।
सर्वेरुस: 100 समग्रैस्त्विमव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते

(घ) विदू**षक: ।** अविहा अविहा । ¹⁰¹ अह्माणं भोअणवेला ¹⁰² संवुत्ता । अत्तहोदोवि । **उइद**-

15

सप्तसप्तिः ॥ १२ ॥

(घ) अविधा, अविधा। अस्माकं भोजनवेला संवृत्ता। अत्रभवतोऽपि। उचितवेलातिक्रमे चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरन्ति।

^{93.} B, CS¹, T. स्वगतम्. 94. CS², दर्शनीयार्थ:. 95. P. हरदत्त प०. 96. P. om. हरदत्त: । अनुगृहीतोऽस्मि. 97. R.Ş. मध्यमह्र: सविता. 98. B, Pv. बिन्दुक्षेपान्; Ta¹. बिन्दुच्छेदान्. 99. Bv. P, SGU, परिपतित. 100. B, Ja, Ta² समग्र:. 101. Bh, P, Pv. बाह्मणस्स. 102. K. अदिक्कन्दा; R.Ş. 25 उपट्टिदा; P. om. संवुत्ता.

वेलादिक्कमे चिइस्सका दोसं उदाहरिन्द। 103 हरद्त्त, किं दाणिं भणासि।

हरदत्तः। ¹⁰⁴नास्ति मद्वचनस्यावकाशोऽत्र। राजा। ¹⁰⁵हरदत्तं विलोक्य। तेन हि ¹⁰⁶त्वदीय मुपदेशं श्वो वयं द्रक्ष्यामः। ¹⁰⁷विश्राम्यतु 5 भवान्।

हरदृत्तः। यदाज्ञापयति देवः। इति निष्क्रान्तः।

- (ङ) देवी। 108णिब्बट्टेढु 109अज्जउत्तो मज्जण-विहिम्।
- (च) विदूषक:। ¹¹⁰भोदि, विसेसेण ¹¹¹पाणमो- 10 अणं ¹¹²तुवरावेहि।

परिव्राजिका । उत्थाय। स्वस्ति भवते । इति सपरिजनया देव्या सह निष्क्रान्ता।

हरदत्त किमिदानीं भणिस ?

(ङ) निर्वर्तयत्वार्यपुत्रो मज्जनविधिम् ।

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(च) भवति, विशेषेण पानभोजनं त्वरय।

^{103.} P. राजा. 104. B, T, अस्ति वान्यस्य वचनस्यावकाशोऽत्त, P, ०चनावसरोऽत्त, R. हित्तबचनस्यान्यस्याव०. 105. R. om. हरदत्तं विलोक्य. 106. Ta^1 . तवोपदेशं. 107. Bh, Pv. विश्वम्यतु; CS^2 , Ta^1 . विश्वाम्यताम्; CS^1 , 20 Ja, Ta^2 विरम्यताम्. 108. P. णिवत्तेदु; Bh. णिवुत्तेदु; Ta^1 , Ta^2 . णिव्वत्तेदु. 109. CS^1 . अप्पउत्तो; P. अज्जो. 110. B, Ja, T. भोदी. 111. P. भोअण; R, भोअणिम. Ta^1 . पाणभोअणे. 112. B, T. तुवरावेदु; P. तुवरेदु.

(छ) विदूषकः। भो ण केवलं रूवे, सिप्पे¹¹³वि
¹¹⁴अदुदीआ मालविआ।

राजा। वयस्य

अव्याजसुन्दरीं तां विज्ञानेन लिलतेन योजयता।

115 उपकल्पितो विधाला बाण: कामस्य विषद्गिधः॥१३॥ 5

किं बहुना चिन्तयितव्योऽस्मि ते।

- (ज) विदूषकः। भवदा वि अहम्। ¹¹⁶ दिढं ¹¹⁷ विपणिकन्दू विअ मे ¹¹⁸ उद्रब्भन्द्रं दुज्झइ।
 राजा। एवमेव भवान् ¹¹⁹सुहृद्धे त्वरताम्। 10
- (झ) विदूषकः। गहीदक्खणोम्हि। किन्दु 120 मेहा-वलीनिरुद्धा जोह्या विअ पराहीणदंसणा तत्त-होदी 121 मालविआ।
 - (छ) भो न केवलं रूपे, शिल्पेऽप्यद्वितीमा मालविका।
 - (ज) भवताप्यहम् । दृढं विपणिकन्दुरिव म उदराभ्यन्तरं 15 दह्यते ।
 - (झ) गृहीतक्षणोऽस्मि। किन्तु मेघावङीनिरूद्धा ज्योत्स्नेव पराधीनदर्शना तसभवती मालविका।

^{113.} Bh, Pv. सिप्पे अ. 114. P. अदुदीआ Ta¹, Ta². अन्मृदिदा. 115. P. SGU. परिकल्पितो. 116. P. om. दिढं. 20 117. Ta¹, Ta². धणकंडूए विअ. 118. B, K. हिअअन्भ०. 199. CS¹, Ja, Ta¹. मद्धें; B, Ta². अस्मद्धें. 120. P. मेहोवरू०; Pv. मेहावरुद्ध. 121. P. om. मालविआ.

भवं वि सूणा¹²²परिअरो विअ¹²³गिद्धो आभिसलोलुवो भीरुओ अ। ता ¹²⁴अणादुरो भविअ कज्जिसिद्धिं पत्थअन्तो मे¹²⁵रोअसि।

राजा। सखे कथ¹²⁶मनातुरो भविष्यामि। सर्वान्तःपुरवनिताव्यापारप्रतिनिवृत्तहृदयस्य। 5 सा वामलोचना मे स्नेहस्यैकायनीभूता॥ १८॥

> इति निष्क्रान्ताः सर्वे । इति द्वितीयोऽङ्कः ।

भवानिष सूनापरिचर इव गृध्र आमिषलोलुपो भीरु-कश्च। तदनातुरो भूत्वा कार्यसिद्धि प्रार्थयमानो मे रोचसे। 10

^{122.} P. सूणोपरिचरो. Ta¹, Ta². सुम्णोपरित्तरो. 123. CS¹, Ta². विहंगो; P. SGU. विहंगमो. K. सूणविहंग. R. पूणविहंग. R. पूणविहंग. R. अच्चन्तादुरो; P. अच्चादुरो R. अणादरो. 125. CS². उच्चिदि; K, P. रुचेसि; Bh, Pv, Ta¹. रुच्चइ. 126. Bh, P. कथं नातुरो; R. om. 15 कथमनातुरो.

तृतीयोऽङ्कः।

ततः प्रविशति परिव्राजिकायाः परिचारिका।

(अ) परिचारिका। आणत्तम्हि भअवदीए।

¹उवाअणत्थं बीजपूरअं गेह्निअ आअच्छित्त।
ता जाव पमदवणपालिअं महुअरिअं अण्णे- 5
सामि। परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च। एसा तवणीआसोअं ओलोअन्ती²चिट्ठदि। जाव णं³संभावेमि।

ततः प्रविशत्युद्यानपालिका।

- (आ) ^⁴समाहितिका । उपसृत्य । मधुअरिए, 10 अवि सुहो दे उज्जाण⁵व्वावारो ।
 - (इ) ⁶मधुकरिका। अम्हो समाहिदिआ। सिह, साअदं दे।
 - (अ) आज्ञप्तास्मि भगवत्या। उपायनार्थं बीजपूरकं गृहीत्वागच्छेति। तद् यावत् प्रमदवनपालिकां 15 मधुकरिकामन्विष्यामि। एषा तपनीयाशोकमव-लोकयन्ती तिष्ठति। यावदैनां संभावयामि।
 - (आ) मधुकरिके, अपि सुखस्त रद्यानव्यापारः।
 - (इ) अहो समाहितिका। सिख, स्वागतं ते।

^{1.} B, T. समाहिद्धिए देवस्य उ०; Bh, Pv. जधा समाहि- 20 दिए देवस्स उ०. R.Ş. देवस्स उ०. 2. B, Pv, T. मधुअरिआ- चि०. 3. K, R.Ş. उवसप्पामि. 4. P. प्रथमा; Vv. पर- भृतिका. 5. B, Bh, CS¹, Ja, Pv. उज्जाणवणव्वा०. 6. P. द्वितीया.

- (ई) ⁷समाहितिका। हला, भअवदी आणवेदि। अरित्तपाणिणा अम्हारिसजणेण ⁸तत्तहोदी देवी ⁹दिक्खद्वा। ता बीजपूरएण ¹⁰सुस्सूसिद्धं इच्छामित्ति।
- (उ) मधुकरिका । णं¹¹संणिहिदं बीजपूरअं। 5 कहेहि ¹²अण्णोण्ण संघरिसिदाणं णट्टाअरिआणं उवदेसं देक्खिअ कदरो भअवदीए पसं-सिदोत्ति।
- (ऊ) समाहितिका। दुवे वि किल आअमिणो पओअनिपुणा अ। किन्दु सिस्सागुणविसे- 10 सेण ¹³उण्णमिदो गणदासो।
 - (ई) हला भगवत्याज्ञापयति । अरिक्तपाणिनास्मादृश-जनेन तत्रभवती देवी द्रष्टव्या । तद्बीजपूरकेण शुश्रूषितुमिच्छामीति ।
 - (उ) ननु संनिहितं बीजपूरकम् । कथयान्योन्यसंघर्षि- 15 तयोनिट्याचार्ययोरूपदेशं दृष्ट्वा कतरो भगवत्या प्रशं-सित इति ।
 - (ऊ) द्वावापि किलागमिनी प्रयोगनिपुणी च। किन्तु शिष्यागुणविशेषेणोन्नमितो गणदास:।

^{7.} P. समामृतिका. 8. B. तत्तमवं; Ja, T, Ta¹. 20 Ta². अत्तमवं; Nī, Pv, R.Ş. अत्यवई. 9. B. दुठ्वो; B, Ja, T, Ta¹, Ta², दिक्खद्व्वो. 10. B, T. सुस्सूसइढुं; CS², Ja. पेक्खिढुं; 11. R.Ş. Ta¹ संणिहिदं एव्व. 12. Bv, Bh, Pv, Ta¹, Ta². दुवेणं संगीदोवदेसणिमित्तं अण्णो०. 13. P. गणदासो उष्णिमिदोवदेसो.

- (ऋ) मधुकरिका । अह मालविआगदं कोलीणं ¹⁴किं सुणीअदि ।
 - (ए) समाहितिका। ¹⁵बलिअं ¹⁶खु साहिलासो तिस्सं भट्टा। केवलं देवीए धारिणीए¹⁷चित्तं रक्खमाणो ¹⁸ अत्तणो पहुत्तणं ण दंसेदि। 5 मालविआ वि इमेसु¹⁹दिअहेसु ²⁰ अणुहूद-मुत्ता विअ मालदीमाला²¹मिलाअमाणा ²² लक्खी अदि। अदो वरं ण जाणे। विसज्जेहि मं।
 - (ऐ) मधुकरिका । एदं साहा²³वलम्बिदं बीज- 10 पूरअं गेह्न ।
 - (ऋ) अथ मालविकागतं कीलीनं कि श्रयते।
 - (ए) बलवत् खलु साभिलाषो भर्ता तस्याम् । केवलं देव्या धारिण्याश्चित्तं रक्षान्नात्मनः प्रभुत्वं न दर्शयति । मालविकाप्येषु दिवसेषु अनुभूतमुक्तेव मालती- 15 माला म्लायमाना लक्ष्यते । अतः परं न जाने । विसर्जय माम् ।
 - (ऐ) एतच्छाखावलम्बितं बीजपूरकं गृहाण।

^{14.} Bh, Pv. किंपि; R.Ş., Vv. कहं; CS². कीदीसं. 15. CS¹, Ja. बाहं; B, T. बाढं. 16. B, CS¹, Ja., T. 20 किल. 17. Ta¹ Ta². आआरं. 18. P, Bh. om. अत्तणो. 19. CS². दिहआइं; Ta². दिवसेषु. 20. B, T. अणुह्दा-मुत्ता; Ta¹, Ta³. अणुयुत्ता, CS². अनुकूदमुच्छा. 21. CS². विलाअमाणा. 22. CS². देक्खीअदि. 23. Bh, Bv. ०लिन बणं; B, R.Ş., T. ०लिक.

- (ओ) समाहितिका । नाट्येन गृहीत्वा । हला तुं वि
 ²⁴इदो वरं साहुजणसुस्सूसाए फलं ²⁵पाएहि ।
 इति प्रस्थिता ।
- (औ) मधुकरिका। सिह समं ²⁶एव्व ²⁷गच्छम्ह। अहं वि इमस्स चिराअमाणकुसु²⁸मुग्गमस्स 5 तवणीआसोअस्स दोहलणिमित्तं देवीए ²⁹विण्णविमि।
- (अं) समाहितिआ। जुन्जइ। अहिआरो खु³⁰तुह।

इति निष्क्रान्ते।

10

प्रवेशक:।

ततः प्रविशति कामयमानावस्थो राजा विदूषकश्च।

राजा। आत्मानं विलोक्य।

शरीरं³¹क्षामं स्यादसति दियतालिङ्गनसुखे भवेत् सास्रं चक्षुः क्षणमि न सा दृश्यत इति। 15

- (ओ) हला त्वमपीतः परं साधुजनशुश्रूषायाः फलं प्राप्नुहि।
- (ओ) सिंह, सममेव गच्छावः। अहमप्यस्य चिरायमाण-कुसुमोद्गमस्य तपनीयाशोकस्य दोहदनिमित्तं देव्ये विज्ञापयामि।
 - (अं) युज्यते । अधिकारः खलु तव ।

^{24.} B, CS¹, CS³, RS, T. इदो पेसलदं. 25. Bh, Pv. लहेहि; P. अणुभविस्सिस ; R.S. अणुहोहि. 26. P. om. एवव. 27. P. गच्छामो. 28. B, Ja, T, Vv. ०कुसु-मोग्ग०. 29. B, CS¹, Ja, T. णिवेदेमि ; Ta¹. विणिवेदहस्सम् ; CS² विण्णाबह्स्सम्. 30. Ta¹, Ta². हि. 31. B, T. मन्दं. 25

तया सारङ्गाक्ष्या त्वमसि न कदाचिद्विरहितं प्रसक्ते निवणि हृदय परितापं ³²व्रजसि किम्॥१॥

- अ: विदूषक: । अलं ³³भवदो धीरदं उज्झिअ परिदेविदेण। दिट्टा मए तत्तहोदीए माल-विआए पिअसही बउलाविलआ। सुणा- 5 विदा अ मए तं ³⁴अत्थं जो भवदा संदिट्टो। राजा। ततः किमुक्तवती।
- (क) विदूषक: । विण्ववेहि भट्टारं । अणुगही-दिम्ह इमिणा णिओएण । किंदु सा तवस्सिणी देवीए अहिअदरं रक्खीअमाणा ³⁵णाअर- 10 क्खिदो विअ³⁶णिही ण सुहं समासादइदव्वा । तहवि³⁷घटइस्संत्ति ।
 - (अ:) अलं भवतो धीरतामुज्झित्वा परिदेवितेन । दृष्टा मया तत्रभवत्या मालविकायाः प्रियसखी बकुला-विलका। श्राविता च मया तमर्थं यो भवता संदिष्टः। 15
 - (क) विज्ञापय भतिरम् । अनुगृहीतास्म्यनेन नियोगेन । किंतु सा तपस्विनी दैव्याधिकतरं रक्ष्यमाणा नागर-क्षित इव निधिर्न सुखं समासाद्यितव्या । तथापि घटियण्यामीति ।

^{32.} P, SGU, Vv. वहसि. 33. CS². वीरदं. 34. P, 20 R.S. SGU. जं भवदा स्दिटुं. 35. Bh, Ja. अरिक्खदो ; T. अरिक्खदाणं विअणिहीणं. 36. Bv. P. मणि. 37. B, CS¹, Ja. T. जिदस्सं.

राजा । भगवन् संकल्पयोने प्रतिबन्धव³⁸त्स्विप विषयेषु ³⁹ अभिनिवेश्य तथा
⁴⁰ प्रहरिस यथा जनोऽयं कालान्तरक्षमो न

⁴¹ भवति । सविस्मयम् ।

5

क्व रुजा हृद्यप्र⁴²माथिनी क्व च ते विश्व⁴³सनीयमायुधम् । मृद्धु तीक्षणतरं यदुच्यते तदिदं मन्मथ दृश्यते त्विय ॥ २ ॥

(का) विदूषक:। णं भणामि तस्सिं साहणिज्जे

⁴⁴कज्जे किदो ⁴⁵ उवाओवक्खेवो ति । ता 10

पज्जवत्थावेदु ⁴⁶भवं अत्ताणं।

राजा। अथेमं दिवसशेषमुचितव्यापारवि⁴⁷ मुखेन चेतसा क्व नु ⁴⁸खलु यापयामि।

(का) ननु भणामि तस्मिन् साधनीमे कार्ये कृत उपायो-पक्षेप इति । तत् पर्यवस्थापयतु भवानात्मानम् । 1

^{38.} Pv. ०न्धवस्तुष्विप. 39. CS². ०निवेशकारी कितथा०. 40. B, CS¹, Ja, T. प्रहरिष्यिस. 41. B, T, Ta¹. भविष्यित. 42. CS². ०प्रमादिनी. 43. Ta². विस्मयनी०. 44. P, Pv, om. कज्जे. 45. B. उवाओ; Bv, P, उवक्षेवो. 46. Bh. तत्तभवं; Ta². अत्तभवं. 47. P. ०रपराङ् मुखेन. 48. B. T. 20 om. खलु.

(कि) विदूषक: । णं भवं अज्ज पढमं ⁴⁹ वसन्दो-दारसूअआंइ ⁵⁰ रत्तासोअकोरकाइं उवाअणं पेसिअ णववसन्दावदा⁵¹ रावदेसेण इरावदीए णिउणिआमुहेण ⁵² पत्थिदो इच्छामि ⁵³अज्ज-उत्तेण सह डोलाहिरोहणं ⁵⁴ अणुहविदुं ति । 5 भवदावि से पडिण्णादं। ता पमदवणं एव्व गच्छम्ह।

राजा। न क्षममिदम्।

(की) विदूषक:। कहं विअ।

राजा। वयस्य निस⁵⁵र्गनिपुणाः स्त्रियः। 10 कथं मामन्य⁵⁶संक्रान्तहृदयमुपलालयन्तमपि ते सखी न⁵⁷लक्षयिष्यति। अतः पश्यामि।

उचितः प्रणयो वरं विहन्तुं बहवः खण्डनहेतवो हि दृष्टाः।

(कि) ननु भवानद्य प्रथमं वसन्तावतारसूचकानि रक्ता- 15 शोककोरकाण्युपायनं प्रेष्य नववसन्तावतारापदेशेने- रावत्या निपुणिकामुखेन प्रार्थित:—इच्छाम्यार्यपुतेण सह दोलाधिरोहणमनुभवितुमिति। भवताप्यस्ये प्रतिज्ञातम्। तत् प्रमदवनमेव गच्छाव:।

(की) कथमिव।

^{49.} B. पदमावदार०; P. वसन्दपढमावदार०. 50. CS², P, Ta². रत्तकुरवआइ; K, SGU. रत्तासोअकु- सुमाइ. 51. B, P. ०दारव्ववदे०. 52. B. आचित्वखंा. 53. Ta². अप्परत्तेण. 54. B, CS¹. अणुभविदुं; P. R.Ş. अणुहोदुं. 55. Bh. विसर्ग०. 56. CS². अन्यासं०. 57. Ta¹. लक्षयति. 25

उपचारविधिर्मनस्विनीनां ⁵⁸न तु पूर्वाभ्यधिकोऽपि भावशून्य: ॥ ३॥

- (कु) विदूषक: । ⁵⁹णारिहिंद भवं अन्देउरपिड-ट्टिदं ⁶⁰दिक्खण्णं एक्कपदे पिट्टदो कादुम् । राजा । विचिन्त्य । ⁶¹तेन हि प्रमदवनमार्ग- 5 मादेशय ।
- (कू) विदूषकः। इदो इदो भवं। उभी परिक्रामतः।
- (कृ) विदूषकः । ⁶²णं एढं पमदवणं ⁶³ पवणबल-चलाहिं पल्लवङ्गुलीहिं ⁶⁴तुवरेदि विअ भवन्दं ⁶⁵पवेसिदुम् । 10 राजा । स्पर्शं रूपित्वा। अभिजातः खलु वसन्तः । सखे पश्य ।
 - (कु) नार्हति भवानन्तःपुरप्रतिष्ठितं दाक्षिण्यमेकपदे पृष्ठतः कर्तुम् ।
 - (कू) इत इतो भवान्।

15

(कृ) नन्वेतत् प्रमदवनं पवनबलचलाभिः पल्लवाङ्गलीभिः त्वरयतीव भवन्तं प्रवेष्टुम् ।

^{58.} Pv. ननु. 59. B, Bh, P, RS, SGU. णारुह्दि. 60. Bh, Pv. दिक्खणं जणं; Ta¹. दिक्खणं अजणं. 61. Ta¹. भवतु तेन. 62. Bv, P, RS, SGU. वसन्दो किल. 63. Bv, 20 P, SGU. एदाहिं पवणचलिदाहिं; RS. पवणदरचालिपल्लवङ्गु-लीहि. 64. B. CS¹. Pv. तुवरावेदि. 65. P, SGU. एदं पमदवणं पविसत्ति; RS पमदवणं पविसदुत्ति.

66 आमत्तानां श्रवणसुभगै: कूजितै: कोकिलानां सानुक्रोशं मनसिजरु⁶⁷जः सह्यतां पृछतेव । अङ्गे चूतप्रसवसुरभिदिक्षिणो मारुतो मे सान्द्रस्पर्शः करतल इव व्यापृतो माधवेन ॥ 8॥

- (के) विदूषक: । पविस णिव्वुदिलाहाअ । 5 उभौ प्रविश्वतः ।
- (कै) विदूषक: । ⁶⁸भो ⁶⁹वअस्स, ⁷⁰अवधाणेण दिट्ठिं ⁷¹देहि । एदं खु भवन्दं ⁷²विलोहइदु-कामाए ⁷³पमदवणलच्छीए जुवइवेसलज्जा⁷⁴ वइत्तअं वसन्दकुसुमणेवत्थं ⁷⁵गहिदं । 10

राजा । ननु विस्मयादवलोकयामि । रक्ताशोकरू⁷⁶चा विशेषितगुणो बिम्बाधरालक्तकः

प्रत्यारव्यातविशेषकं कुरवकं श्यामावदातारुणम्।

15

(कै) भो वयस्य, अवधानेन दृष्टि देहि। एतत् खलु भवन्तं विलोभयितुकामया प्रमदवनलक्ष्म्या युवति-वेषलज्जापयितृकं वसन्तकुसुमनेपथ्यं गृहीतम्।

⁽के) प्रविश निर्वृतिलाभाय।

^{66.} B, T. उन्मत्तानां. 67. CS². ०रज:. 68. B, CS¹, 20 T. om. भो. 69. B, P, T. om. वअस्स. 70. Bh. अवधारणेण. 71. R.Ş. धिह. 72. Bh, Ja, Pv. T. विअलोह०. 73. B, K. मधुलच्छीए. 74. T. ०लज्जाविपित्तिअं; Ta¹. जुवइविसेस०. 75. P, R.Ş., SGU. गहीदं; Bh, गहिअं. 76. B, CS¹, Ja, T. ०शोकलता०. 25

आक्रान्ता⁷⁷तिलकक्रियापि तिलकेर्लग्निद्धरेफाञ्जनैः सावज्ञेव मुखप्रसाधनविधौ श्रीमधिवी योषिताम्॥ ५॥

उभावुद्यानशोभां निरूपयत:।

ततः ⁷⁸प्रविशति पर्युत्सुका मालविका।

- (को) मालविका। ⁷⁹ अविण्णादिहअअं मट्टारं अहिलसन्दी ⁸⁰ अत्तणो वि दाव लज्जेमि। कुदो विहवो सिणिद्धस्स⁸¹ सहीअणस्स इमं वुत्तन्तं आचिक्खढुम्। ण⁸²जाणे अप्पडी 10 आरगरुअं वेअणं⁸³ केत्तिअं कालं मअणो मं णइस्सदित्ति। कितिचित् पदानि गता। कहिं ⁸⁴खु पत्थिदिम्ह।⁸⁵ विचन्य। आ:, संदिट्ट-मिह देवीए गोदमचावलादो दोलापरिब्मट्टाए
 - (को) अविज्ञातहृद्यं भर्तारमभिलषन्त्यात्मनोऽपि ताव- 15 ल्लज्जे। कुतो विभवः स्निग्धस्य सखीजनस्येमं वृत्तान्तमाख्यातुम्। न जानेऽप्रतीकारगुरुकां वेदनां कियन्तं कालं मदनो मां नेष्यतीति। कुत्र खलु प्रस्थितास्मि। आः, संदिष्टास्मि दैव्या-गीतमचा- पलाहोलापरिभ्रष्टायाः सरुजी मम चरणी। त्वं तावत् 20 तपनीयाशोकस्य दोहदं निर्वर्तय। यदि स पञ्चराता-

^{77.} CS², Ta². तिलकश्रियाः. 78. B, T. प्रविष्टाः. 79. Bv, P. अणभिण्णादः. 80. Pv, Ta¹, Ta². अप्पणो. 81. P. सिणिद्धसहीः. 82. B, T. आणे. 83. B, Ja, T. कित्तिअं. 84. P, SGU. णु. 85. CS², RṢ, Ta¹. स्मृतिम- 25 मिनीय.

⁸⁶सरुजा मह चलणा। तुमं दाव तवणीआ-सोअस्स ⁸⁷दोहलं ⁸⁸णिव्वट्ठेहि। जिद सो पञ्चरत्तब्भन्तरे कुसुमं ⁸⁹दंसेदि तदो अहं ⁹⁰तुह (अन्तरा निःश्वस्य) अहिलासपूरइत्तअं प्रसादं ⁹¹दाइस्संति। ता⁹²जाव णिओअभूमिं 5 पुढमं गदा होमि। ⁹³जाव अणुपदं मह चलणालंकारहत्थाए बउलावलिआए आअ-न्दव्वं परिदेवइस्सं दाव ⁹⁴वीसद्धं मुहुत्तअं। इति परिक्रामिते।

(की) विदूषक:। ⁹⁵ हृध्वा। हीही ⁹⁶ इअं खु सीहु- 10 पाणुव्वेजिदस्स मच्छिण्डिआ उवणदा। राजा। अये, किमेतत्।

> भ्यन्तरे कुसुमं दर्शयति ततोऽहं तवाभिलाषपूरियतृकं प्रसादं दास्यामिति । तद्याविन्नयोगभूमि प्रथमं गता भवामि । यावदनुपदं मम चरणालङ्कारहस्तया 15 बकुलावलिकया गन्तव्यम् परिदेवियिष्ये तावद्विस्रब्धं मुहूर्त्तकम् ।

(की) ही ही इयं खलु सीधुपानोद्वेजितस्य मत्स्यिण्ड-कोपनता।

^{86.} CS¹, CS², Ja, RṢ, Ta¹. सरुजो मह चलणो. 20 87. CS². दोहणं; RṢ. दोहदं. 88. P. जिन्वत्तेहि. 89. CS², Pv, Ta¹, Ta². दंसेइ. 90. P. om. तुह. 91. B, T. दावहस्सं. 92. T, Ta¹. दाव. 93. T, Ta¹. दाव. 94. P. विस्सदं. 95. Bh, Pv. om. दृष्वा. 96. B, इदं; CS¹, Ja, T. एदं खु.

(कं) विदूषकः । एसा खु णादि⁹⁷पज्जत्तवेसा पज्जु⁹⁸स्सुआ विअ ⁹⁹एआइणी मालविआ अदूरे वट्टि ।

राजा। सहर्षम्। कथं मालविका।

(कः) विदूषकः। अह इं।

5

राजा। शक्यमिदानीं जीवितमवलिम्बतुम्। त्वदुपलभ्य समीपगतां प्रियां

हृदयमुच्छ्वसितं मम 100 विक्लवम्।

¹⁰¹तरुवृतां पथिकस्य ¹⁰²जलार्थिनः

¹⁰³सरितमारसितादिव सारसात्॥६॥ ¹⁰⁴अथ क्व तत्नभवती।

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(ख) विद्षक: । एसा णं 105 तरुराइमज्झादो णिक्कन्दा इदो एव्व 106 आअच्छिद ।

(स) एषा ननु तरुराजिमध्यान्निष्क्रान्ता इत एवागच्छति।

⁽कं) एषा खलु नातिपर्याप्तवेषा पर्युतसुकेवैकाकिनी मालविकाद्रे वर्तते ।

⁽कः) अथ किम्।

^{97.} B, CS¹, RṢ. णादिपरिक्सि(क्कि) दवे°. 98. B, CS¹, Ja, Ni, Ta¹, Ta². उस्सुआ. 99. P, Pv. एक्काइणी. 100. B, T. जीवितुम्. 101. P. तरुवृतं. 102. P. RṢ. 20 पिपासत:. 103. P. सिललमुद्रसितात्. 104. B, T. om. अथ. 105. CS². उण्णमज्झा. 106. B, CS¹, Ja, T, Ta¹, Vv. परिवट्टन्ती दीसइ.

रिजा। विलोक्य सहर्षम्। वयस्य पश्याम्ये-¹⁰⁷नाम्।

विपुलं नितम्बिब¹⁰⁸म्बे मध्ये क्षामं समुन्नतं कुचयोः। अत्यायतं नयनयोर्मम जीवितमेतदायाति ॥ ७॥

> सखे, पूर्वस्मादवस्थान्तरमुपारूढा तत्रभवतौ। 5 तथा हि।

शरकाण्डपाण्डुगण्डस्थलेयमाभाति परिमिताभरणा। माधवपरिणतपत्ना कतिपयकुसुमेव कुन्दलता॥८॥

(खा) विदूषकः। एसावि भवं विअ मअणव्वाहिणा

109
परामिट्ठा 110
भविस्सिद्धि।

राजा। सौहार्दमेवं पश्यति।

(खि) मालविका । अअं सो ¹¹¹लिलअदोहला-वेक्खी ¹¹²अगहिद्कुसुमणेवत्थो ¹¹³उक्कण्ठि-दाए मह ¹¹⁴अणुकरेदि असोओ । जाव से

(खा) एषापि भवानिव मद्नव्याधिना परामृष्टा भविष्यति । 15

(खि) अयं स लिलतदोहदापेक्षी अगृहीतकुसुमनेपथ्य उत्कण्ठिताया ममानुकरोत्यशोकः। यावदस्य प्रच्छायशीतले शिलापटृके निषण्णात्मानं विनो-दयामि।

^{107.} B. om. एनां. 108. B,CS¹, CS², T. ०म्बदेशे. 20 109. B, P, T, Ta¹. परिमिट्टा. 110. R. दीसइ. 111. K. Vv. सुउमारदो०; CS¹, Ja. ललिद्सुउमारदो०. 112. B. अभिहीद्कु०. 113. P. उक्किण्डदं मं. 114. B, T. add सोअं before अणु०.

पच्छा असी दले सिलापटृ ए णिसण्णा ¹¹⁵ अत्ताणं विणोदेमि ।

(खी) विदूषकः। सुदंभवता। उक्कण्ठि¹¹⁶दिम्हित्ति तत्तहोदीए मन्तिदं।

> राजा। नैतावता ¹¹⁷ भवन्तं प्रसन्नतर्कं 5 मन्ये। कुतः।

वोढा कुरबकरजसां किस-लयपुटभेदशीकरानुगतः।

अनिमित्ता¹¹⁸मुत्कण्ठामपि जनयति मलय¹¹⁹वातोऽयम् ॥ ९ ॥ १०

राजा। 121 वयस्य, इतस्तावत्। आवां लतान्तरितौ भवाव:।

(खु) विदूषक:। इराविंदं विअ ¹²² अदूरे
¹²³ पेक्खामि। 15

(खी) श्रुतं भवता। उत्कण्ठितास्मीति तत्रभवत्या मन्त्रितम्।

(खु) इरावतीमिवादूरे प्रेक्षे।

^{115.} P. oण्णा भविअ अ । 116. Ta 1. oिठदाए तत्तहो-दीए. 117. Ta 1. भवतः प्रसन्नतर्कतां. 118. B, Bh, CS 2, Nī, Pv, T, Ta 1, Ta 2. oिमत्तोक्त । 119. B, Bh, Nī, 20 Pv, T, Ta 1, Ta 2. मनसो मलयवातः. 120. CS 2. चिन्त-यन्ती उप । 121. B, CS 1, T. सखे. 122. P. SGU. दूरे. 123. Bh, P, SGU. समत्थेमि.

राजा। न हि कमिलनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राह¹²⁴म-वेक्षते मतङ्गजः।

इति विलोकयन् स्थितः।

(खू) मालविका । हिअअ¹²⁵णिरवलम्बादो ¹²⁶ मणोरहादो विरम। किं मं ¹²⁷आआसेसि। 5 विद्रषको राजान¹²⁸मवेक्षते।

> राजा। प्रिये पश्य ¹²⁹वामतां स्नेहस्य। औत्सुक्यहेतुं विवृणोषि न त्वं तत्त्वावबोधेकफलो¹³⁰ न तर्कः। तथापि रम्भोरु करोमि लक्ष्य-मात्मानमेषां परिदेवितानाम्॥ १०॥

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(खृ) विदूषकः । संपदं ¹³¹ भवदो णिस्संसअं भविस्सदि । एसा अप्पिदमअणसंदेसा¹³² विवित्ते णं बउलावलिआ उवट्टिदा । राजा । अपि स्मरेदस्मदभ्यर्थनाम् ।

- (खू) हृदय निरवलम्बान्मनोरथाद्विरम । किं मामाया-सयसि ।
- (खृ) सांप्रतं भवतो निःसंशयं भविष्यति । एषा अर्पित-मदनसंदेशा विविक्ते ननु बकुलावलिका उपस्थिता ।

¹²⁴ Bv, Ta¹. अपेक्षते; Ta². गणयति. 125. Bh, 20 Pv. णिप्फलादो. 126. CS¹, Ja, T. add अदिभूमिलांघणो before मणो०. 127. B, T. आअसिअ. 128. B, T, वीक्षते. 129. B, CS¹, Ja, R.Ş, T. महत्त्वं. 130. Bv, P, SGU. ०करसो न. 131. P. om. मवदो. 132. B. om. विवित्तेणं.

(खे) विदूषक:। किंदाणि एसा दासीए 133 दुहिदा 134 तुह गुरुअं संदेसं विसुमरेदि।135 अहं विदाव ण विसुमरेमि।

प्रविश्य चरणालङ्कारहस्ता।

- (खै) बकुलावलिका । अवि सुहं सहीए । 5
- (खो) मालविका । अह्ये बउलावलिआ। 136 सिंह, साअहं दे। उवविस।
- (खौ) बकुलावलिआ। हला तुमं दाणि देवीए

 137 जोग्गदाए णिउत्ता। ता एक्कं दे¹³⁸ चलणं
 उवणेहि। जाव ¹³⁹णं सालत्तअं सणेउरं 10 करेमि।

⁽खे) किमिदानीमेषा दास्या दुहिता तव गुरुकं संदेशं विस्मरति । अहमपि तावन्न विस्मरामि ।

⁽बै) अपि सुखं सख्याः।

⁽खो) अहो बकुलावलिका। सिख, स्वागतं ते। उपविश। 15

⁽खी) त्विमदानीं देव्या योग्यतया नियुक्ता। तदेकं ते चरणमुपनय, यावत सालक्तकं सनूपुरं करोमि।

^{133.} Bv, Bh, Pv. सुदा. 134. B, Ja, Ta¹. om. तुह. 135. B, P. om. अहं—विसुमरेमि. 136. B, CS¹, Ja, T, CS², P. add उविद्वा. 137. R.Ş. जोग्गदारिएत्ति. 138. P. 20 om. दे. 139. P. SGU. om. णं.

- (खं) मालिका । आत्मगतम्। हिअअ, अलं

 140 सुहिददाए 141 अअं विहवो उवटिदोत्ति ।
 कहं दाणि 142 अत्ताणं मोचेअं। अहवा एदं

 एव्व मह मि¹⁴³ च्चुमण्डणं भविस्सदि ।
- (खः) बकुलाविलका । किं विआरेसि । उस्सु 5 आ खुइमस्स तवणीआसोअस्स ¹⁴⁴कुसु -मुग्गमे देवी । राजा। कथमशोकदोहद्विमित्तोऽयमारम्भः।
- (ग) विदूषकः । किं ¹⁴⁵खु ण जाणासि अकाल-णादो देवी इमं अन्देउरणेवत्थेण ¹⁴⁶ण सं¹⁴⁷ 10 जो अइस्सिदित्ति ।
 - (खं) हृदय, अलं सुखिततयायं विभव उपस्थित इति। कथमिदानीमात्मानं मोचयेयम्। अथवैतदेव मम मृत्युमण्डनं भविष्यति।
 - (खः) किं विचारयसि । उत्सुका खल्वस्य तपनीयाशो-15 कस्य कुसुमोद्भमें देवी ।
 - (ग) किं खलु न जानासि अकारणाद्देवीमामन्तःपुरने-पथ्येन न संयोजयिष्यतीति ।

^{140.} B. T. सुहिदाए. 141. B. उविद्वि अअं विह्वो. 142. B. om अत्ताणं. 143. B, T. मित्तमण्डणं. 144. P. 20 कुसुमसमुग्गमे; R.Ş. मुउलुग्गमे. 145. B. खु जाणासि. 146. B, CS¹, Ja, T, Vv. om. ण. 147. B, CS¹, T. जोजइस्सिंद.

- (गा) मालिका। हला, मिसेहि¹⁴⁸दाव णं। इति पादमुपहरित ।
- (गि) बकुलावलिका। अइ, सरीरं सि मे। इति नाटग्रेन चरणसंस्कारमारमते।

राजा।

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चरणान्तिनविशिता¹⁴⁹ प्रियायाः सरसां पश्य वयस्य रागरे¹⁵⁰खाम् । प्रथमामिव पल्लवप्रसूतिं हरदग्धस्य ¹⁵¹मनोभवद्भमस्य ॥ ११॥

(गी) विदूषक:। चलणाणुरूवो खु तत्तहोदीए 10 152 अहि आरो उविक्खत्तो।

राजा। ¹⁵³सम्यगाह भवान्। नविकसलयरागेणा¹⁵⁴ग्रपादेन बाला स्फुरितनखरुचा द्वौ हन्तुमर्हत्यनेन। अकुसुमितमशोकं दोहदापेक्षया वा ¹⁵⁵प्रणमितशिरसं वा कान्तमाद्रिपराधम्॥ १२॥

⁽गा) मर्षय तावदेनम्।

⁽गि) अयि शरीरमसि मे।

⁽गी) चरणानुरूपः खलु तत्रभवत्या अधिकार उपिक्षिप्तः।

^{148.} B, T. मिस्सेहि दाणि. 149. CS¹, Ta¹. शितं. 20 150. B, CS¹, T. गलेखां. 151. Bv, T. मनोरथ. 152. P. अलंकारो. 153. Bv, P. सम्यगिमहितं भवता. 154. B, T. ॰णाईपा॰. 155. Bv, P. प्रणिहित॰.

(गु) विदूषक:। ¹⁵⁶पहरिस्सिद तत्तहोदी तुमं अवरद्भम्।

> राजा । ¹⁵⁷प्रतिगृहीतं वचः सिद्धिदर्शिनो ब्राह्मणस्य ।

ततः प्रविशति 153 युक्तमदा इरावती चेटी च।

- (गू) इरावती। हञ्जे णिउणिए, सुणामि बहुसो मदो किल ¹⁵⁹इत्थिआजणस्स विसेसमण्डणं त्ति। अवि सच्चो लोअवादो अअं।
- - (गु) प्रहरिष्यति तत्रभवती त्वामपराद्धम्।
 - (गू) हज्जे निपुणिके, शृणोमि बहुशो मदः किल स्त्रीजनस्य विशेषमण्डनमिति । अपि सत्यो लोकवादोऽयम् ।
 - (गृ) प्रयमं लोकवाद एव । अद्य पुनः सत्यः संवृत्तः ।

^{156.} P, Bh. पारइस्सिस तत्तहोदीए अवरद्धं. 157. CS² 15 R.S. मूध्नि प्र. 158. Bh. Bv. Pv. अन्म-त्तवेषेव. 159. Ta¹. इच्छिआज०. 160. B, T, Ta¹. पढमं. 161. CS², Ja. संपदं.

- (गे) इरावती। ¹⁶²अलं मइ सिणेहेण। ¹⁶³कुदो दाणि ¹⁶⁴अवगदं दोलाघरं ¹⁶⁵पुढमं गदो ¹⁶⁶भट्टत्ति।
- (गै) निपुणिका । भट्टिणीए अखण्डिदादो पण-अदो । 5
- (गो) इरावती । अलं सेवाए। मज्झत्थदं ¹⁶⁷गेह्हिअ भणाहि।
- (गी) निपुणिका । वस¹⁶⁸न्दोवाअणलोलुवेण अज्जगोदमेण कहिदं । तुवरदु भट्टिणी ।
 - (गे) अलं मिप स्नेहेन। कुत इदानीमवगतं दोलागृहं 10 प्रथमं गतो भर्तेति।
 - (गैं) भट्टिन्या अखण्डितात् प्रणयात् ।
 - (गो) अलं सेवया। मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा मण।
 - (गी) वसन्तोपामनलोलुपेनार्यगीतमेन कथितम् । त्वरतां भट्टिनी । 15

^{162.} B, CS¹, Ja. अलं सिंग्वित्त-संसिणा सिंगेहेण; Bv, P. अलं सिंगेहमणिदेण. 163. B, CS¹, Ja, T. कहेहि कुदो०. 164. B, CS¹, T. अवगिमदं. 165. B. CS¹, T. पदमागदो. 166. CS¹, Ja, T. भट्टा ण वेत्ति. 167. B, CS¹. गदुअ; Bv, K, Ta². परिमहिअ. 168. B, CS¹. 20 वसन्दुस्सवोवाअण०.

- (गं) इरावती । अवस्थासदृशं परिक्रम्य। हला, मदैन

 169 किलामिअमाणं 170 अत्ताणं अज्जउत्तदंसणे
 हिअअं तुवरेदि। चलणा उण 171ण मग्गे

 172 पसरन्दि।
- (गः) निपुणिका । णं ¹⁷³संपत्तम्ह डोलाघरअं। 5
 - (घ) इरावती। णिउणिए, ण एत्थ अज्जउत्तो । पिउणिए, ण एत्थ अज्जउत्तो ।
- (घा) निपुणिका । ¹⁷⁵ओलीएढु ¹⁷⁶ मट्टिणी । परिहासणिभित्तं कहिं वि ¹⁷⁷ गूढेण मट्टिणा होदव्वम् । अम्हे वि इमं पिअङ्गुलदापरि- 10 क्लित्तं असोअसिलापट्टअं ¹⁷⁸पविसम्ह ।
 - (गं) हला, मदेन क्लाम्यमानमात्मानमार्य पुत्रदर्शने हृद्यं त्वस्यति । चरणी पुनर्नमार्गे प्रसर्गनत ।
 - (गः) ननु संप्राप्तेस्वो दोलागृहम्।
 - (घ) निपुणिके, नातार्यपुत्रो दृश्यते ।

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(घा) अवलोकयतु भट्टिनी । परिहासनिमित्तं कुतापि गूढेन भर्ता भवितन्यम् । आवामपीमं प्रियङ्गुलता परिक्षिप्तमशोकशिलापटृकं प्रविशावः ।

^{169.} B, CS¹, CS². किलाअमाणं; BV, P. मिलाअमाणं; T. गिलाअमाणं. 170. R.Ş. मं. 171. B, Bh. T. Ta¹. om. 20 ण. 172. B. T. ओलणन्दि. 173. Bv, P. पत्तग्ह. 174. B, Bh, CS², T. दीस दि. 175. B. Ta². ओलो-अदु. 176. Bh, Pv. भट्टिनीए. 177. Bh, Bv, Ni, Pv. गुम्मे ग०. 178. B, CS¹, Ja, T. पिक्सामो.

इरावती तथा करोति।

- (धि) निपुणिका । ¹⁷⁹परिक्रम्य विकोक्य । ओलोएढु भट्टिणी । चूदङ्कुरं विचि¹⁸⁰ण्णन्दीणं अम्हाणं ¹⁸¹पिपीलिआहिं दंसिदं ।
- (घी) इरावती । 182 किं विअ एदम् । 5
- (घु) निपुणिका । एसा बउठावितआ असोअ-पाअवच्छा¹⁸³आए मालविआए चलणालङ्कारं ¹⁸⁴णिव्वट्रेदि ।
- (घू) इरावती । शङ्कां रूपियता। अभूमी इअं मालविआए ¹⁸⁵कथं एत्थ तक्केसि। 10
 - (धि) अवलोकयतु भट्टिनी । चूताङ्कुरं विचिन्वत्यो-रावयोः पिपीलिकाभिर्दष्टम् ।
 - (घी) किमिवैतत्।
 - (घु) एषा बकुलाविका अशोकपादपच्छायायां मालिवका याश्वरणालङ्कारं निर्वर्तयति । 15
 - (चू) अभूमिरियं मालविकायाः। कथमत्र तर्कयसि।

^{179.} CS¹, CS², Ja. om. परिक्रम्य विलोक्स. 180. T. विणमन्तीणं. 181. Bh, Pv. पिपीलिआदंसणं. 182. CS², Ja. किं. 183. Bh, Bv, Pv. ०वच्छाआअं. 184. B, T. णिडवत्तेदि; Ta¹. णिबुत्तेदि. 185. P. किं तक्केसि. 20

(घे) निपुणिका । तक्केमि दोलापरि¹⁸⁶भं-सिदाए सरुजचलणाए देवीए असोअदोह-लाहिआरे मालविआ णिउत्तत्ति । अण्णहा कहं देवी सअं धारिअं¹⁸⁷णे उरजुअलं ¹⁸⁸परि-अणस्स अब्भणुजाणिस्सदि ।

- (धै) इरावती। महदी खु से ¹⁸⁹संभावणा।
- (घो) निपुणिका । किं ¹⁹⁰ण अण्णेसीअदि भट्टा।
- (घी) इरावती । हञ्जे, ण मे चलणा ¹⁹¹अण्णदो पवट्टन्दि। ¹⁹²मदो मं विआरेदि। आसङ्किदस्स दाव अन्तं गमिस्सं। मालविकां निर्वर्ण्य आत्मगतम्। 10 ठाणे ¹⁹³खु कादरं मे हिअअं।
 - (घे) तर्कयामि दोलापरिभ्रष्टया सरुजचरणया देव्याशोक-दोहदाधिकारे मालविका नियुवतेति । अन्यथा कथं देवी स्वयं धारितं नूपुरयुगलं परिजनस्याभ्यनु-ज्ञास्यति ।
 - (घै) महती खल्वस्याः संभावना ।
 - (घो) किं नान्विष्यते भर्ता।
 - (घी) न मे चरणावन्यतः प्रवर्तेते । मदो मां विकारयित । आशङ्कितस्य तावदन्तं गमिष्यामि। स्थाने खलु कातरं मे हृदयम् ।

^{186.} P. ०परिब्मट्टाए. 187. RS. णुउरजुउलं. 188. Bh. अणुअरीअणस्स. 189. B. मे. 190. P. उण ण. 191. B, Bh, Pv, T. अग्गदो. 192. P, SGU. मणो मह; VV. मणो वि किंवि. 193. Ta². संकिदं.

- (घं) बकुलावलिका। चरणं दर्शवन्ती। 194 अवि रोअदि दे अअं राअरेहाविष्णासो।
- (घः) मालिका । अत्तणो चलण¹⁹⁵गदोत्ति लज्जेमिणं पसंसिद्धं। ¹⁹⁶कहेहि केण ¹⁹⁷पसा-हणकलाए अहिविणीदासि ।

- (ङ) बकुलावलिका। एत्थ खु भट्टिणो सिस्सिम्ह।
- (ङा) विदूषकः। तुवरेहि ¹⁹⁸दाणि गुरुदिक्खणाए।
- (ङि) मालिका। दिट्टिआ ण गव्विदासि।
 - (घं) अपि रोचते तेऽयं रागरेखाविन्यास: ।
 - (धः) आत्मनश्चरणगत इति लज्जे एनं प्रशंसितुम्। कथय 10 केन प्रसाधनकलायामभिविनीतासि।
 - (ङ) अब खलु भर्तुः शिष्यास्मि ।
 - (ङा) त्वरस्वेदानीं गुरुदक्षिणाये।
 - (डि) दिष्ट्या न गर्वितासि।

^{194.} B, T. कि वि रोअदि. 195. B, CS¹, CS². 15 चलणंति. 196. CS¹, CS², Ja om. कहेहि. 197. Bv, CS¹, Ja, Pv, Ta². सिप्पसाहणक०. 198. CS¹, Ta¹, Ta² दाव.

(डी) बकुलाविलका । उवदेसाणुरूवे चलणे लिम अ 199 अज्ज 200 गिवदा भविस्सम् । आत्मगतम् । हन्त सिद्धं मे 201 दोच्चम् । प्रकाणम् । सिह एक्कस्स दे चलणस्स अवसिदो रागवि202 क्खेवो । केवलं मुहमारुदो लम्भ- 5 इद्वो । अह्वा पवादं एव्व हदं ठाणं ।

राजा। सखे, पश्य पश्य।

आद्रलिक्तकमस्याश्चरणं मुखमारुतेन वीज²⁰³यितुम्। प्रतिपन्न: प्रथमतर: संप्रति सेवावकाशो मे ॥ १३॥

(डु) विदूषकः। कुदो दे अणुसओ। चिरं 10 भवदा एदं कमेण^{204 205}अणुहोदन्वम्।

⁽डी) उपदेशानुरूपे चरणे लब्धवाद्य गर्विता भविष्यामि। हन्त सिद्धं मे दौत्यम्। सिख एकस्य ते चरणस्या-विसतो रागविक्षेपः। केवलं मुखमारुतो लंभ-यितव्यः। अथवा प्रवातमेवैतत् स्थानम्। 15

⁽डु) कुतस्तेऽनुशय:। चिरं भवतैतत् क्रमेणानुभवितव्यम्।

^{199.} B, Bh, CS¹, Ja, Pv, T. दाणि, 200. Ta, Ta. गत्थिदा. 201. CS¹, Ja. द्प्पो. 222. B, Bh, Ja, T. शाअणिक्त खेवो. 203. B, CS¹, Ja, T. शोषपत: 204. B, CS¹, CS², T. चिरक्कमेण; 205. P. अणुहोदज्ञं अचिरेण. 20

(ङू) बकुलावलिका। सिह, अरुणसद्वपत्तं विअ सोहदि दे ²⁰⁶चलणं। सन्वहीं भट्टिणो अङ्क-परिवट्टणी होहि।

इरावती निपुणिका 207 मुखमवेक्षते।

राजा। ममेयमाशी:।

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- (ङृ) मालविका । हला, ²⁰⁸ अवअणीअं ²⁰⁹मन्तेसि।
- (ङे) बकुलावलिका । मन्तिद्वं एव्व मए मन्तिदं
- (ङै) मालविका। पिआ खु अहं ²¹⁰तुह। 10
- (डो) बकुलावलिका । ण केवलं ²¹¹मह ।
 - (ङू) सिख, अरुणशतपत्रिमव शोभते ते चरणम्। सर्वथा भर्तुरङ्कपरिवर्त्तिनी भव।
 - (ङृ) हला, अवचनीयं मन्त्रयसे।
 - (ङे) मन्त्रियतव्यमेव मया मन्त्रितम्।

- (डै) प्रिया खल्वहं तव।
- (ङो) न कैवलं मम।

^{206.} P. चलणो. 207. B, CS¹, T, Ta. ०णिकामवे०. 208. B, CS¹, Ja, Pv, T, Ta¹. मा अव०. 209. B, T, Ta¹, Ta². मन्तेहि. 210. B, T. वव. 211. B, Bh, Pv, 20 T, Ta¹. मम.

- (डो) मालविका। कस्स वा अण्णस्स।
 - (डं) बकुलावलिका । गुणेसु अहिणिवेसिणो भट्टिणो वि ।
- (ङः) मालविका । अलीअं मन्तेसि । एदं एव्व मइ णित्थ ।
- (च) बकुलावलिका । ²¹²सच्चं तुइ णिट्य । भट्टिणो किसेसु ²¹³दरपण्डुरेसु अङ्गेसु दीसइ।
- (चा) निपुणिका । ²¹⁴पुढमगणिदं विअ हदा-साए उत्तरम् ।
 - (डी) कस्य वान्यस्य ।

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- (ङं) गुणेष्वभिनिवेशिनो भर्तुरिप।
- (ङ:) अलीकं मन्त्रयसे । एतदेव मिय नास्ति ।
- (च) सत्यं त्विय नास्ति । भर्तुः कृशेषु दरपाण्डुरेष्वङ्गेषु दृश्यते ।
- (चा) प्रथमगणितिमव हताशाया उत्तरम्।

^{212.} Bv, T. सन्वं. 213. Ja, T, vv. सुन्दरपण्डरे०; Bv, P, SGU. ईसिपरिपाण्ड०. 214. B, CS¹, T, Ta¹. पदमं गुणिदं; Bv, P. पुढमं भणिदं.

- (चि) बकुलावलिका । अणुराओ अणुराएण ²¹⁵परिक्खिद्दब्वो त्ति सुजण²¹⁶वअणं ²¹⁷पमा-णीकरेहि ।
- (ची) मालविका। किं ²¹⁸अत्तणो छन्देण मन्तेसि।
- (चु) बकुलावलिका । णिह । भट्टिणो एदाइं 5
 ²¹⁹पणअमिदुआइं अक्खराइं बिम्बन्दरिदाइं।
- (चू) मालविका। हला देविं ²²⁰विचिन्तिअ ण मे हिअअं²²¹ विस्ससिदि।
- (चृ) बकुलावलिका । मुद्धे ²²²भमरसंपादो त्ति वसन्दावदारसञ्वरसं किं ण चूदप्पसवो 10 ओदंसिदञ्वो ।
 - (चि) अनुरागोऽनुरागेण परीक्षितव्य इति सुजनवचवं प्रमाणीकुरु।
 - (ची) किमात्मनश्छन्देन मन्त्रयसे।
 - (चु) निह । भर्तुरेतानि प्रणयमृदुकान्यक्षराणि बिम्बा- 15 न्तरितानि ।
 - (चू) हला, देवीं विचिन्त्य न मे हृद्यं विश्वसिति।
 - (चृ) मुग्धे भ्रमरसंपात इति वसन्तावतारसर्वस्वं कि न चूतप्रसवोऽवतंसिवन्यः।

^{215.} K. पच्चेटु ह्वो; Ta¹. परिच्छ-द ह्वो. 216. Bv, Pv, 20 Ta¹. सुअणचरिदं. 217. B, Ja, T, Ta¹. षमाणं करेटि. 218. Bv, P. अप्पणो. 215. K. पणअमि-ऊणि; पणअमआइ¹. 220. B, RS., T. चिन्तिअ. 221. Bv, Pv, Rs. हिअअस्स पहिवस्सम्. 222. Cs², P, SGU. भम्दसंबाधो.

- (चे) मालविका। तुमं दाव दुज्जादे मह
- (चै) बकुलावलिका। विमद्दसुरही बउला-वलिआ खु अहं।

राजा। साधु बकुलाविकके, साधु। भावज्ञानानन्तरं प्रस्तुतेन प्रत्याख्याने दत्तसुकतोत्तरेण।

वाक्येनेयं स्थापिता स्वे²²⁴निदेशे

स्थाने प्राणाः ²²⁵कामिनां दूत्यधीनाः ॥ १८॥

- (चो) इरावती । हञ्जे, पेक्ख। ²²⁶कारिदा एव्व 10 एदस्सिं बउठावलिआए पदं ²²⁷मालविआ।
- (ची) निपुणिका । भट्टिणि, ²²⁸णिव्विआरस्स वि उस्सुअत्तणजणओ ²²⁹उवदेसो ।
 - (चे) त्वं तावद्व जिते ममात्यन्तसहायिनी भव।
 - (चे) विमर्दसुरभिष्कुजावलिका खल्वहम्।

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- (चो) पश्य, कारितैवैतस्मिन् बकुलावलिकया पदं माल-विका।
- (ची) भट्टिनि, निर्विकारस्याप्युत्सुकत्वजनक उपदेश:।

^{223.} Bv, T. आंदंसिणी. 224. Pv, Ta¹. नियोगे. 225. B, T. कामिनो. 226. B, CS¹, CS², Ja, Pv, T, 20 Ta¹. कारिदं एव्व. 227. B, CS², Ja, T, Ta¹, Ta². मालिव आए. 228. B, Bv, Ja. T. अहिआरस्स. 229. CS¹. Ja. ववदेसो.

- (चं) इरावती। ठाणे खु संकिदं मे हिअअं। गहिदत्था अणन्तरं चिन्तइस्सं।
- (चः) बकुलावलिका । एसो दुदीओ वि दे ²³⁰णिव्वृत्तपडिकम्मो चलणो । जाव ²³¹दुवे वि ²³²सणेउरे करेमि । नाटवेन नूपुरयुगलमामुच्य । 5 हला, उट्टेहि । अणुचिट्ट²³³ देवीए असोअवि-आसइत्तअं णिओअं ।

उभे उत्तिष्ठतः।

- (छ) इरावती । सुदं देवीए णिओओत्ति । होदु विणे । 10
- (छा) बकुञावलिका। एसो उवारूढराओ उवभो-अक्खमो पुरदो दे ²³⁴वट्टदि ।
 - (चं) स्थाने खलु शंकितं मे दृद्यम् । गृहीताथनिन्तरं चिन्तियध्यमि ।
 - (चः) एष द्वितीयोऽपि ते निर्वृत्तपरिकर्मा चरणः। 15
 यावद् द्वावपि सनूपुरी करोमि। हला, उत्तिष्ठ।
 अनुतिष्ठ दैव्या अशोकविकासियतृकं नियोगम्।
 - (छ) श्रुतं दैव्या नियोग इति । भवत्विदानीम् ।
 - (छा) एष उपारूढराग उपभोगक्षम: पुरतस्ते वर्तते ।

^{230.} B. संबुत्न ; P. समत्तप , 231. B. दुवंपि ; CS¹, 20 Ja, K, T. णं सणेउरं. 232. RS, SGU सणूउरं. 233. P. अणुचिट्ठ दाणि. 234. B, CS¹, Ja चिंट्टदि.

- (छि) मालविका । सहर्षम् । किं भट्टा ।
- (छी) सास्मितम् । ²³⁵ण दाव भट्टा । एसो ²³⁶असोअसाहावलम्बी पल्लवगुच्छो । ओदं-सेहि दाव णं ।
- (छु) विदूषक:। अवि सुदं भवदा।

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राजा। सखे, पर्याप्तमेतावता कामिनाम्।

²³⁷अनातुरोत्कण्ठितयोः प्रसिध्यता

समागमेना । रितर्न मां प्रति।

परस्परप्राप्तिनिराशयोर्वरं

शरीरनाशोऽपि समानुरागयोः²³⁸ ॥ १५॥

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मालविका रचितपञ्लवावतंसा सलीलमशोकाय²³⁹ पादं प्रहिणोति ।

राजा। वयस्य।

आदाय कर्णकिसलयमस्मा-दियमत चरणमर्पयति ।

- (छि) कि भर्ता।
- (छी) न तावद् भर्वा। एषोऽशोकशारवावलम्बी पल्लव-गुच्छः। अवतंसय तावदेनम्।
 - (छू) अपि श्रुतं भवता।

^{235.} K. मा दाव. 236. CS², Ta¹, Ta². असाहा-20 वलम्बी. 237. Bv, Bh, Pv. अनादरोत्क०. 238. In CS¹, there is a gap from here till the end of the act. The copyist says: अन पन द्वयमादशालाभात् नुदितमिति बहुद्धै: बेध्यम्. 239. P. कताउनाय.

²⁴⁰उभयोः सदृशविनिमया-दात्मानं विच्चितं मन्ये॥१६॥

- (छू) मालविका। ²⁴¹ अवि णाम अम्हाणं संभा-वणा सफला हवे।
- (छृ) बकुठावलिका। हला णित्थ दे दोसो। 5 णिग्गुणो अञ्जं असोओ जइ कुसु²⁴²मुब्भेदम-न्थरो ²⁴³भवे, जो ईरिसं चलणसक्कारं ²⁴⁴लहेइ।

राजा।

अनेन तनुमध्यया मुखरनूपुराराविणा 10 न वाम्बुरुहकोमलेन चरणेन संभावितः । अशोक यदि सद्य एव ²⁴⁵कुसुमैर्न संपत्स्यसे वृथा वहसि दोहदं ²⁴⁶ललितकामिसाधारणम्॥ १७॥

- (छू) अपि नामावयोः संभावना सफला भवेत्।
- (छृ) हला नास्ति ते दोष:। निर्गुणोऽपंमशोको यदि कुसु- 15 मोद्भेदमन्यरो भवेद् य ईदृशं चरणसत्कारं लभते।

^{240.} Ta¹. उपयोगितिनिमयत्वाद. 241. Bh, K, P, Pv. om. अति—हत्वे ; CS², RS add. वामो खु एसो असोओ जो व्यञ्जअं पमाणीकदृअ कुसुमुग्गमं ण दंसेदि before अति—हमे. 242. B, T. कुसुमुग्गमं ; P. कुसुमसमुध्भेग्ग०. 243. B, Ja, 20 T, Ta¹. हत्वे. 244. Ja, R.Ş., T. लिम्भिअ. 245. B, CS², T. मुकुले : 246. Ta². ०सलिलका०.

सखे, वचना²⁴⁷वसरपूर्वकं प्रवेशुमिंच्छामि।

- (छे) विदूषक: । एहि णं परिहासइस्सं। उभी प्रवेशं कुरुतः।
- (छै) निपुणिका। भट्टिणि, भट्टा एत्थ एव्व पविसदि।
- (छो) इरावती । एव्वं ²⁴⁸पुढमं मम चिन्तिदं हिअएणा।
- (छी) विदूषक:। उपमृत्य। होदि ²⁴⁹ण जुत्तं णाम अत्तहोदो पिअवअस्सो असोओ वामपादेण ²⁵⁰ताडेदुम्। 10
- (छं) उमे । ससंध्रमम्। अम्हो, भट्टा।251
 - (छे) एह्येनां परिहासिषण्यामि।
 - (छै) भट्टिनि, भतितेव प्रविशति।
 - (छो) एवं प्रथमं मम चिन्तितं हृद्येन।
 - (छी) भवति न युक्तं नामात्रभवतः प्रियवयस्योऽशोको 15 वामपादेन ताडियतुम् ।
 - (छं) अहो भति।

^{247.} B, Ja, T. ०नावकाश०. 248. B, T, Ta¹. पढमं. 249. B, K. om. ण. 250. RS, VV. तांडेंबुं; B, T. तांडइबुं. 251. B, Ja, T, Ta¹. add जेंबु जेंबु भट्टा. 20

(छः) विदूषकः। बउजावलिए, ²⁵²महिदत्थाए तुए अत्तहोदी ईरिसं अविणअं ²⁵³करन्दी कीस ण ²⁵⁴णिवारिदा।

मालविका भयं ²⁵⁵रूपयति ।

- (ज) निपुणिका। भट्टिणि, पेक्ख²⁵⁶किं पउत्तं 5 अज्जगोदमेणा।
- (जा) इरावती । कहं बहाबन्धू अण्णहा जीवि-रुसिंद ।
- (जि) बकुलावलिका । अज्ज एसा देवीए णिओअं अणुचिट्ठदि । एदस्सि अदिक्कमे 10 परवदी इअं । पसीददु भट्टा ।

आत्मना ²⁵⁷सममेनां प्रणिपातयति **राजा ।** यद्येवमनपराद्धासि । उत्तिष्ठ भद्रे ।
हस्तेन गृहीत्वोत्थापयति ।

- (छः) वकुलावलिके, गृहीतार्थया त्वयासभवतीद्दशमविनयं 15 कुर्वन्ती कस्मान्न निवारिता।
 - (ज) भट्टिनि, पश्य कि प्रवृत्तमार्थगीतमेन।
- (जा) कथं ब्रह्मबन्धुरन्यथा जीविष्यति ।
- (जि) आर्य, एषा दैव्या नियोगमनुतिष्ठति । एतस्मिन्नति-क्रमे परवतीयम् । प्रसीदतु भर्ता । 20

^{252.} B, T. गिहिंद. 253. T, Ta2. करन्ती. 254. P, Ta2. वारिदा. 255. P. निरूपपति. 256. P. om. कि. 257. B, CS2, Ja, T. सहैनां.

(जी) विदूषकः। जुज्जइ। ²⁵⁸देवी एत्थ ²⁵⁹माण-इदव्वा।

राजा। विहस्य।

किसलयमृदोर्विलासिनि कठिने
²⁶⁰निहितस्य पादपस्कन्धे।

चरणस्य न ते बाधा सम्प्रति
²⁶¹वामोरु वामस्य ॥ १८ ॥

मालविका ²⁶²लज्जां नाटयति ।

- (जु) इरावती । अहो²⁶³ णवणीदकप्पहिदओ अज्जउत्तो । 10
- (जू) मालिका । बउलावलिए,एहि। अणुट्टिदं अत्तणो णिओअं दैवीए णिवेदेम।
- (जृ) बकुलावलिका । तेण हि विण्णवेहि भट्टारं विसज्जेहित्ति ।
 - (जी) युज्यते । देव्यत्र मानियतव्या ।

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- (जु) अहो नवनीतकल्पहृदय आर्यपुतः।
- (जू) बकुलावलिके, एहि। अनुष्ठितमात्मनो नियोगं देव्ये निवेदयाव:।
- (जृ) तेन हि विज्ञापय भर्तारं विसर्जयेति ।

^{258.} CS². लिज आ. 259. Ta² वित्थमाणस्द्वा. 20 260. Pv. विहितस्स. 261. Bv, P, SGU. वामस्य वामोरू. 262. Ja. लज्जां रूपयति; P. लज्जते. 263. K. अविणी-दिहिअओ.

राजा। भद्रे, यास्यसि। मम तावदुत्पन्ना-वसरमर्थित्वं श्रूयताम्।

(जे) बकुलावलिका। अवहिदा सुणाहि। ²⁶⁴आणवेदु भट्टा।

राजा।

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भृतिपुष्पमयमि जनो बध्नाति न तादृशं चिरात् प्रभृति । स्पर्शामृतेन पूरय दोहदम-स्याप्यनन्यरुचे: ॥ १९॥

(जै) सहसोपसृत्य। पूरेहि पूरेहि! ²⁶⁵ असोओ 10 कुसुमं ²⁶⁶ण दंसेदि। ²⁶⁷ अअं ²⁶⁸ उण ²⁶⁹ पुप्फइ फलइ अ।

> सर्वे इरावती दृष्ट्वा संभ्रान्ताः। राजा। ²⁷⁰अपवार्य। वयस्य का प्रतिपत्तिरत्न।

- (जे) अवहिता शृणु । आजापयतु भर्ता ।
- (जै) पूरय पूरय । अशोक: कुसुमं न दर्शयति । अयं पुन: पुष्यति फलति च ।

^{264.} B. puts this in the mouth of माल0. 265. P, SGU. णं असोओ0. 266. B, Bh, Ta¹, Ta². ण दं0; P. SGU om ण. 267. Ta¹. अज्जउत्तो. 268. B, 20 T. खु उण. 269. B, T. उत्तंभिदो एवव; Pv. ण केवलं पु0. 270. P. जनान्तिकं.

- (जो) विदूषकः। किं अणं। जङ्गाबलं एव्व।
- (जौ) इरावती । ²⁷¹बउलावलिए, साहु ²⁷²तुए उवक्कन्दं। मालविए, तुमं ²⁷³दाव अज्ज-उत्तं सफलपत्थणं ²⁷⁴करोहि।
- (जं) उमे । पविसदु भट्टिणी । का ²⁷⁵वअं 5 भट्टिणो ²⁷⁶पणअपरिग्गहस्स ।

इति निष्क्रान्ते।

(जः) इरावती । अहो अविस्ससणीआ पुरिसा।

मए खु अत्तणो ²⁷⁷वञ्चणावअणं पमाणी
करिअ ²⁷⁸वाहगीदरत्ताए हरिणीए विअ 10

असङ्किदाए इदं ण विण्णादं।

- (जो) किमन्यत्। जङ्घावलमेव।
- (जी) बकुलाविक के, साधु त्वयोपक्रान्तम्। मालिविक , त्वं तावदार्यपुत्रं सफलप्रार्थनं कुरु।
- (जं) प्रविशतु भट्टिनी । का वयं भर्तुः प्रणयपरिग्रहस्य । 15
- (जः) अहो अविश्वसनीयाः पुरुषाः। मया खल्वात्मनो वञ्चनावचनं प्रमाणीकृत्य व्याधगीतरक्तया हरिण्येव शङ्कितया इदं न विज्ञातम्।

^{271.} B, T. साहु बउ०. 272. B, T. om. तुए. 273. B, K. दाणि. 274. CS². कि ण करेसि. 275. T. 20 काओ वअं. 276. Bh, Pv, Ta¹. पणअपसंगस्स. 277. RS, VV. वञ्चणा. 278. B, CS², Ja. T. add. अहि बित्ताए पिअचरिणीए हिअअसल्डं किंदं. एव्वं ण विण्णादे मए. 279. B. अविसङ्किदाए हरिणीए विअ विणासो ति।

- (झ) विदूषक:। जनान्तिकम्। भो, ²⁸⁰पडिवज्जेहि
 किवि। ²⁸¹कम्मगिहदेण कुम्भीलएण ²⁸²संधिच्छेअणे ²⁸³सिकिखदोम्हित्ति वत्तव्वं होदि।
 राजा। सुन्दिर, न मे ²⁸⁴मालविकया
 कश्चिदर्थ:। मया त्वं चिरायसीति ²⁸⁵यथा- 5
 कथंचिदातमा विनोदित:।
- (झा) इरावती । ²⁸⁶ विस्ससणीओ सि । मए ण विण्णादं ईरिसं विणोद²⁸⁷ वत्थुअं अज्ज उत्तेण उवलद्धं ति । अण्णहा ²⁸⁸ मन्द्रभाइणीए एव्वं ण करीअदि ।
 - (झ) भो, प्रतिपद्यख किमि। कर्मगृहीतेन कुम्भीलकेन संधिछेदने शिक्षितोऽस्मीति वक्तव्यं भवति।
 - (झा) विश्वसनीयोऽसि । मया न विज्ञातमीदृशं विनोदव-स्तुकमार्यपुत्रेणोपलब्धमिति । अन्यथा मन्द्रभागि-न्पा एवं न क्रियते ।

^{280.} P, SGU. पिड ओं जिहि; K. पओं जिहि. 281. B, T. उदकान्दमूले विमिहिले विमिहिदेण उक्खादमूल विगिहिदेण. 282. B. संघिन्छेदो; T. संदेसो. 283. Bh. Pv. असिक्ख ओह्मिब; T. रिखद्व्वो ति वग्योति. 284. P. मालविकायां. 285. P. कथंचित्. 286. B, T. अविस्मसणीओ. 287. T. 20 ०दवुत्तन्तं. 288. B. T. दुक्खव्वावारिणी एव्वं ण करेमि; Bh, Pv, Ta¹. दुक्खतरे एव्व.

- (झि) विदूषक:। मा दाव ²⁸⁹ अत्तहोदी ²⁹⁰ अत्त-होदो दिक्खण्णस्स उवरोहं ²⁹¹ भणदु। ²⁹² समावित्तिदिट्टेण देवीए परिअणेण ²⁹³ संकहावि जइ ²⁹⁴ अवराहो ठावी अदि एत्थ तुमं एव्व पमाणं।
- (झी) इरावती । णं संकहा णाम हो दु। 295 किंति अत्ताणं आआसइस्सम्।

इति रुषा प्रस्थिता। राजा । अनुसरन्। प्रसीदतु भवती।

इरावती ²⁹⁶रशनासंदितचरणा व्रजत्येव 10 राजा। सुन्दरि, न शोभते ²⁹⁷प्रणयिजने निरपेक्षता।

- (क्षि) मा तावदत्तभवती अत्रभवतो दाक्षिण्यस्योपरोधं भणतु । समापत्तिदृष्टेन दैव्याः परिजनेन संकथापि यद्यपराधः स्थाप्यते, अत्र त्वमेव प्रमाणम् । 15
- (झी) ननु संकथा नाम भवतु। किमित्यात्मानमाया-सियण्यामि।

^{289.} B. T. om. अत्तहोदी. 290. B, अत्थमोदो; Pv, T. तत्तमोदो. 291. B, Ja. मिवंदुं; P. मणादु. 292. B, Ja, T. समीविद्देर्ण. 293. B, Ja. संकहाहिं. 294. B, T. 20 सूइआवराहो खमीअदु. 295. P. केत्तिअं कालं. 296. B, T. रशनासंदानित०. 297. P. जननिर००.

(झु) इरावती। सठ, अविस्ससणी²⁹⁸अहि-अओ सि।

राजा।

शठ इति मिय तानदस्तु ते पिरचयवत्यवधीरणा प्रिये।

5

चरणपतितया न चण्डि तां विसृजिस मेखलयापि याचिता ॥२०॥

(झू) इरावती। इअं वि हदासा तुमं एव्व

इति रशनामादाय राजानं ताडियतुमिच्छिति। 10 राजा। ³⁰⁰एषा

बाष्पासारा हेमकाञ्चीगुणेन श्रीणीबिम्बादव्य³⁰¹पेक्षाच्युतेन।

चण्डी चण्डं हन्तुमभ्युद्यता मां विद्युद्दाम्ना मेघराजीव विन्ध्यम् ॥२१॥

- (झु) शाठ, अविश्वसनीयहृद्योऽसि ।
- (जू) इयमपि हताशा त्वामेवानुसरित ।

^{298.} B, T, Ta¹. ॰णीओसि. 299. RS. अणुकरोदि. 300. R.Ş. इयमिरावती. 301. B, T. ॰म्बान्मप्यपे॰.

(झृ) इरावती । किं 302मं एव्व भूओं वि303 अवरद्धं

इति ³⁰⁵सरशनं हस्तमवलय्बते³⁰⁶।

राजा।

अपराधिनि मिय दण्डं संहरसि ³⁰⁷किमुद्यतं कुटिलकेशि।

वर्धयसि ³⁰⁸विरुसितं त्वं दास-जनायात्र कुप्यसि च ॥ २२ ॥

आत्मगतम् । नूनभिद्भिदानीमनुज्ञातम् । इति पादयोः पति ।

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(झे) इरावती । ण खु इमे मालवि³⁰⁹आचलणा जा दे ³¹⁰फरिसदोहलं पूरइस्सन्दि । इति निष्कान्ता सह चेट्या ।

- (झ) कि मामेव भूयोऽप्यदराद्धां करोषि।
- (झे) न खिलवमी मालविकाचरणी यी ते हर्षदोहदं पूरिय 15 ध्यत: ।

^{302.} B. adds आत्मगतं before कि. 308. B. अवही-रिअं; Ja, T. अवधोरिअं. 304. B. T. करेदि. 305. Pv, R.S. रशनां हस्तेन. 306. P, Pv. आलम्बते. 307. B, Ja, T. समुद्यतं. 308. B. T. विलासित. 309. P. मालविआए 20 चलना. 310. B, J, Rs, T. हरिसदो०.

- (झै) विदूषक:। भो उट्टेहि। किदण्पसादो सि। राजा। उत्थामेरावतीमपश्यन्। ³¹¹कथं गतैव प्रिया।
- (झो) विदूषक: । वअस्स ³¹²दिट्टिआ इमस्स अविणअस्स ³¹³अप्पसण्णा गदा । ³¹⁴ता 5 वअं सिग्धं ³¹⁵अवक्कमाम जाव अङ्गारओ ³¹⁶रासि विअ सा अणुवक्कं ण करेदि ।

राजा। अहो ³¹⁷मनसिजवैषम्यम्।

मन्ये प्रियाहृतमनास्तस्याः प्रणिपातलङ्गनं सेवाम्। एवं हि प्रणयवती सा शक्यमुपेक्षितुं कुपिता ॥२३॥ 10

> इति परिक्रम्य निष्क्रान्ताः सर्वे । इति तृतीयोऽङ्कः ।

- (क्रै) भो उत्तिष्ठ । कृतप्रसादोऽसि ।
- (झो) वयस्य, अनेनाविनयेनाप्रसन्ना गता। तावदावां शीव्रमेवापक्रमावो यावदङ्गारको राशिमिवानुवक्रं न 15 करोति।

^{311.} B, T. वत कथं . 312. B, Ja, T, Ta² देव्वेहिं. 313. B, Ja, T, अव (प) सारिदा. 314. B, T. अन्तणा. 315. K. अवसराम 316. R.Ş. om. शसि. 317. B, T. महनवे; Ta¹, Ta². यदनस्य वे .

चतुर्थोऽङ्कः

ततः प्रविशति पर्युत्सुको राजा प्रतीहारी च।

राजा। आत्मगतम्।

तामाश्रित्य श्रुतिपथगतामास्थ¹या ²बद्धमूलः । संप्राप्तायां नयनविषयं रूढरागप्रवालः । हस्तस्³पर्शेर्मुकुलि⁴त इव व्यक्तरोमोद्धमत्वात् कुर्यात् ⁵कान्तं मनसिजतरुमां रसज्ञं फलस्य॥⁹॥ प्रकाशम् । सखे, गौतम ।

- (अ) प्रतीहारी। जेंद्र जेंद्रु भट्टा। असंणि-हिंदो ⁶गोदमो। 10 राजा। आत्मगतम्। आः, मालविकावृत्तान्त-ज्ञानाय मया प्रेषितः।
- (आ) विदूषक: । प्रविष्य । ⁷जेंदु भवं । राजा । जयसेने, जानीहि ⁸तावत् क्व देवी ⁹धारिणी कथं वा ¹⁰सरुजचरणत्वाद् विनो- 15 द्यत इति ।
 - (अ) जयतु जयतु भर्ता। असंनिहितो गौतमः। (आ) जयतु भवान्।

^{1.} B, CS¹, Ja, T, Ta². आशया. 2. P. लब्धमूल: 3. Bh, P, SGU. ०स्पर्शे. 4. B, T. कुसुमित. 5. B, Bh, 20 Pv, SGU, T. क्लान्तं 6. K. एत्थगो०. 7. RS, SGU. बहुदु. 8. P. om. तावत्. 9. B, T. om. धारिणी. 10. B, Ja, T. सरुजत्वात्.

- (इ) प्रतीहारी । जं देवो आणवेदि । इति निष्कान्ता । राजा । ¹¹सखे को वृत्तान्तस्तत्रभवत्यास्ते सख्याः ।
- (ई) विदूषकः। जो बिडालगहिदाए परहुदि- 5 आए। राजा। सविषादम्। कथमिव।
- (उ) विदूषकः। सा खु तवस्सिणी ताए पिङ्गलण्नछीए¹² सारभण्डभू¹³घरए मिच्चुमुहे विअ

 ¹⁴णिक्खिता।

 राजा। ननु ¹⁵मत्संपर्कमुपलभ्य।
- (ऊ) विदूषक:। अह इं।
 - (इ) यद्देव आज्ञापयति।
 - (ई) जो बिडालगृहीतायाः परभृतिकायाः।
 - (उ) सा खलु तपस्विनी तया पिङ्गलाक्ष्या सारभाण्डभूगृहे 15 निक्षिप्ता।
 - (ऊ) अथ किम्।

^{11.} Ta² adds किमेवं विमुखो स्म गौतम before को०.
12. B, CS², T. पिङ्गलक्खीए. 13. B, CS¹, Ja, T.
०ण्डगे (गि) हक (के) मुहे; Bh, BV, TA¹. भूमिघरए; K. 20
भूमिगृहाए. 14. B, Ja, T. ०परिखित्ता. 15. Pv, Ta².
मत्संबन्ध०.

राजा। क एवं विमुखोऽस्माकं येन चण्डी-कृता देवी।

(ऋ) विदूषक: । सुणादु भवं । परिव्वाजिआ¹⁶ मे कहेदि । हिओ किल तत्तहोदी इरावदी ¹⁷रुजाक्कन्तचलणं दैविं ¹⁸सुहपुन्छिआ 5 आअदा ।

राजा। ¹⁹ततस्ततः।

- (ए) विदूषक: । तदो सा देवीए पुन्छिदा, किं णु ²⁰णालोइदो जणो वल्लोहोत्ति । तदो ताए ²¹उत्तं कुदो वा दे उवआरो जं दे परिअणस्स 10 वल्लहत्तणं ²³जाणन्ती वि ²⁴पुच्छसित्ति ।
 - (ऋ) शृणोतु भवन्। परिव्राजिका मे कथमति। ह्यः किल तत्रभवतीरावती रुजाक्रान्तचरणां देवीं सुख-पृच्छकागता।
 - (ए) ततः सा देव्या पृष्टा । किं नु नावलोकितो वल्लभ-15 जन इति । ततस्तयोक्तम्—कुतो वा त उपचारः यत्ते परिजनस्य वल्लभत्वं जानत्यपि पृच्छसीति ।

^{16.} BV, CS², K, SGU. oोजआए मे (मह) कथि -िह) दं. 17. B, CS¹, Ja, T. रुजाअन्तत्त०; P, R.S. रुजाबिहत्यच०. 18. B, Bh, CS², Pv. सुहं पुच्छिदुं. 19. P. 20 om. राजाततस्ततः 20. B, T. कि अत्तणो वि अणलेकिदो; CS¹, Ja, कि अप्पणो वि ण अणलंकिदो; P. कि ण लिखदो; Ta¹. किंवुत्तन्तो दे वल्लहोत्ति. 21. B, CS¹, Ja, T. ताए उत्तम्मन्तीए मन्तिदं. 22. Bh. P, Pv. म (मं) दो ता उवआयो वा. 23. B. जाणीअदित्ति; Bh, PV. जाणसित्ति; CS¹, Ja, 25 T. जाणिस्सदित्ति; Ta². जाणीअदुत्ति. 24. B, Bh, Pv, T. om. पुच्छिसत्ति.

राजा । निर्भेदादृतेऽपि मालविकायामय-मुपन्यासः शङ्कयति ।

(ऐ) विदूषकः । तदो ताए ²⁵अणुबन्धिज्ज माणाए भवदो अविणअं अन्दरेण ²⁶परिगहि-दत्था किदा देवी ।

> राजा। अहो दीर्घरोषता तत्रभवत्याः। अतः परं कथय।

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(ओ) विदूषक: । ²⁷अदो वरं कि । मालविआ वउलावलिआ अ णिअलवदीओ अदिट्ट-²⁸सुज्जपादं पादालवासं णाअकण्णआओ 10 विअ ²⁹अणुहोन्ति ।

राजा। ³⁰कष्टं कष्टम्।

⁽ऐ) ततस्तयानुबध्यमानया भवतोऽविनयमन्तरेण परिगृ-हीतार्था कृता देवी ।

⁽ओ) अतः परं किम्। मालविका बकुलावलिका च 15 निगलपद्यावदृष्टसूर्यपादं पातालवासं नागकन्यके इवानुभवतः।

^{25.} B, T, Ta². अणुबन्धी अमा०. 26. B, T, Ta². परिगदत्था. 27. B, K, Ta². किं अदो वरं. 28. B, T, ०सुज्जपादा (आ); CS¹, Ja. ०सुज्जपाआलं 29. B, CS¹, Ja, 20 T. अणुहवन्ति. 30. P. कष्टम्.

मधुर³¹स्वरा ³²परभृता भ्रमरी च ³³विबुद्धचूतसङ्गिन्यौ । कोटरमकालवृष्ट्या प्रबल-पुरोवातया गमिते ॥ २ ॥ वयस्य, अप्यत्न कस्यचिदुपक्र ³⁴मस्य गति: स्यात् ।

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(औ) विदूषकः । कहं भविस्सि । जं सार-भाण्ड³⁵वाउदा माहविआ देवीए संदिट्टा-मह अङ्गुलीअमुद्दं ³⁶अदेक्खिअ ण मोत्तव्वा तुए ³⁷हदासा मालविआ ³⁸बउलावलिआ 10 अत्ति ।

> राजा । ³⁹निःश्वस्य । सपरामग्रम् । सखे किमत्र ⁴⁰प्रतिकर्तव्यम् ।

(ओ) कथं भविष्यति । यत् सारभाण्डव्यापृता माधविका देव्या संदिष्टा-ममाङ्गुलीयकमुद्रामदृष्ट्वा न मोक्तव्या 15 त्वया हताशा मालविका वकुलाविका चेति ।

^{31.} Bv, P. मधुररवा; Ta¹. मधुरिगरा. 32. P. परमृतिका. 33. CS¹. विवृद्धत्वू०. 34. Ta¹ उपक्रम: 35. B, CS¹, Ja, T. ०ण्डव्वावारिदा; RS, SGU. ०ण्डधरए वाउदा. 36. B, अपेक्खिअ. 37. Ta¹. कदावि सा. 38. Bh, Pv. 20 om. बउलावलिआ. 39. B, CS¹, Ja, T. नि: श्वस्य निष्परामर्श:; P. om. सपरामर्शम्. 40. B, CS¹, CS², RŞ T. कर्तव्यम्.

- (अं) विदूषकः। विचिन्त्य। अतिथ एत्थ उवाओ। राजा। क ख।
- (अ:) विदूषक: । सवृष्टिक्षेषम् । को वि अदिट्ठो

 ⁴¹सुणादि । ⁴²कण्णे दे कहेमि । उपिरूष्य ⁴³कर्णे ।

 एव्वं विअ । 5

राजा। ⁴⁴सुष्ठु चिन्तितम्। ⁴⁵प्रयुज्यतां सिद्धये।

प्रविश्य ।

(क) प्रतीहारी। ⁴⁶देव, पवादस⁴⁷अणे देवी णिसण्णा रत्तचन्द ⁴⁸णधारिणा परिअणहत्थ- 10 ⁴⁹गदेण चलणेण ⁵⁰भअवदीए कहाहिं विणोदी-अमाणा चिट्ठदि।

⁽अं) अस्त्यत्रोपाय:।

⁽अ:) को ऽप्यदृष्ट: शृणोति । कर्णे ते कथयामि । ऐविमव ।

⁽क) देव, प्रवातशयने देवी निषण्णा रक्तचन्दनधारिणा 15 परिजनेहस्तगतेन चरणेन भगवत्या कथाभिर्विनो-द्यमाना तिष्ठति ।

^{41.} R.Ş., SGU. सुणोदि. 42. Pv, Ta¹. राजातथा कर्ण कथय. 43. B, T. om. कर्ण; Ta¹. उपविश्य कर्ण. 44. B, CS¹, Ja, T, Ta¹. अनुष्ठितं; Pv, Ta². अनुष्ठ।तन्यं; R.Ş., 20 Vv. साधु. 45. CS². सुष्ठु प्रयु०. 46. Ta¹. जेदु जेदु भट्टा. 47. R.Ş. ०स अणिम. 48. B, CS¹, T. ०णवारिणा. 49. Bv, Pv, Ta¹ ०त्थगहिदेण. 50. Bv, Pv. परिन्वाजिआए.

राजा। ⁵¹अस्मत्प्रवे⁵²शयोग्योऽयमवसरः।

- (का) विदूषक: । ता गच्छदु भवं । अहं वि देविं ⁵⁸पेक्खिदुं अरित्तपाणी भविस्सम् । राजा । जयसेनायास्तावत् ⁵⁴संवेद्य गच्छ ।
- (कि) विदूषक: । तह। कर्णे। होदि, एव्वं विअ। 5 इति निष्क्रान्त: । राजा । जयसेने, ⁵⁵ प्रवातशयनमार्गमा-देशय।
- (की) प्रतीहारी। देदो इदो 56देवो।

ततः प्रविशति शयनस्था देवी परिव्राजिका 57विभवतश्च परिवारः। 10

- (कु) देवी । भअविद, ⁵⁸रमणिज्जं ⁵⁹कहावत्थु। तदो तदो।
 - (का) तंद्रच्छतु भवान्। अहमि देवी द्रष्टुमिरवतपाणि-भीविष्यामि।
 - (कि) तथा। भवति, एवमिव।

- (की) इत इतो देव:।
 - (कु) भगवति, रमणीयं कथावस्तु। ततस्ततः।

^{51.} B, CS¹, Ja. T. तस्मादस्मत्प्र०. 52. B, CS¹, Ja, T. ०प्रयाणयो०. 53. R.Ş. देक्खिं हुं. 54. B, CS¹, T, Ta¹. सिविदितं. 55. CS¹, Ja, R.Ş., T, Ta¹, Vv. तेन हि प्रवात०. 20 56. P. om. देवो. 57. P. उभयतश्व. 58. B, CS¹, Ja, T. रमणीआ कहा. 59. Ta². कहाबन्धं.

परिव्राजिका । "सदृष्टिक्षेषम्। अतः परं ⁶¹पुनः कथिष्यामि। अत्रभवान् ⁶²विदि-शेश्वरः प्राप्तः।

(कू) देवी । अम्हो ⁶³भट्ठा । अम्युत्यातुमिच्छति । राजा । अलमलमुपचारयन्त्रणया ।

अनुचितनूपुरिवरहं नाईसि तपनीयपीठिकालम्ब। 64 चरणं रुजापरीतं कलभाषिणि मां च पीडियतुम्॥ ३॥

(कृ) ⁶⁵ देवी । जेंद्र अज्जउत्तो । परिव्राजिका । विजयतां देवः । राजा । परिव्राजिकां प्रणम्योपविश्य । देवो, अपि 10 सह्या ते वेदना ।

(के) देवी । अत्थि मे⁶⁶विसेसो ।

ततः प्रविशति यज्ञोपवीत⁶⁷संवीताङ्गुष्ठः संभ्रान्तो विदूषकः।

- (कू) अहो भर्ता।
- (कृ) जयत्वार्यपुत्र: ।

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(के) अस्ति मे विशेष:।

^{60.} B, T. have सदृष्टिक्षेपं after पुन: 61. B. पुन: सदृष्टिक्षेपं; T. ०पुन: । सदृष्टिक्षेपं। क०. 62. P. तत्रभवानीश्वर:

^{63.} B, Bh, Bv, P SGU. अज्जउत्तो: Ta2. अप्पउत्तो.

^{64.} R.Ş. ०कासम्बम्. 65. B, CS1, Ja, T, Ta2. धारिणी. 20

^{66.} Bv, P. मे दाणि वि०; K. R.S. अन्न अत्थिमेवि०.

^{67.} Bh, P, Pv. ०बद्धाङ्गु०.

- (के) विद्यकः । परित्ताअदु⁶⁸ सप्पेण ⁶⁹दहोम्हि । सर्वे विणण्णाः । राजा । कष्टं कष्टम् । क भवात् परिश्रान्तः ।
- (को) तिदृषकः । देवि पेक्विव⁷⁰स्संति आआरपुष्फम्मह्⁷⁰णकालणादो पमदवणं गदो म्हि।⁷²

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- (को) देवी । हद्धी हद्धी । अर्ह एव्य बह्मणस्स जीवितसंस⁷³अणिमित्तं जादा ।
- (कं) विदृषकः । तिहं असोअत्थवअ⁷⁴कालगादो पसारिदे ⁷⁵दिक्खण-हत्थे कोडरणि⁷⁶मादेण सप्प⁷⁷रूविणा कालेण दहो म्हि । णं एदे⁷⁸ दुवे ⁷⁹दसणपदाइं ।
 - (कै) परित्रापतां परित्रापताम् । संपेंग दृष्टोऽस्मि ।
 - (को) देवीं द्रक्ष्यामीत्याचारपुष्पग्रहणकारणात् प्रमदवनं गतोऽस्मि ।
 - (कौ) हा विक् हा विक्। अइमेव ब्राह्मगस्य जीवितसंश निमित्तं जाता।
 - (क) तिस्मित्रशोकस्तवककारणात् प्रसारिते दक्षिणहस्ते कोटर-निर्गतेन सर्परूपिणा कालेन दष्टोऽस्मि। नन्वेते द्वे दंशपदे।

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^{68.} P. •अदुभवं. 69. RS सप्पेण मिच्चुणा दहो. 70. P, SGU. देविखरंस. 71. B, CS¹, Ja, T. •प्पकालः, K. •प्पकगहत्यं 72. P. adds परिताअदु परिताअदु after म्हि. 73. P. •संसप्णि॰ 74. P. •त्यवअस्स का॰; T •त्यपुप्पका॰ 75. B, CS¹, Ja, T. •दो दिविखण हत्यो । तदौ को॰, P. अग्गहत्थे. 76. B, J, T. •रिविणिग्ग॰ 77. K. काल्ह्वेण सप्पेण; RŞ Ta¹, Ta². सप्पह्नवेण. 78. P. SGU. एदाइं. 79. P. दन्तपदाइं; B, T. पदाणि.

इति दंशं दर्शयति। परिव्राजिका। ⁸⁰तेन हि दंशच्छेदः पूर्वकर्म इति अयते। स तावदु अस्य क्रियताम्। छेदो दंशस्य दाहो बा ⁸¹क्षतेर्वा रक्तमोक्षणम् । एतानि दष्टमात्राणामायु⁸²ष्याः प्रतिपत्तयः ॥ ४ ॥ 5 र।जा। सम्प्रति विषवैद्यानां कर्म। जयसेने. क्षिप्र⁸³मानीयतां ध्रवसिद्धः । (कः) प्रतोहारी । जं देवो आणवेदि । इति निष्कान्ता । (ख) विद्षकः । अहो पावेण मिच्चुणा ⁸⁴गाहिदो म्हि । राजा । मा कातरो मूः । 85अविषोऽपि कदाचिद्दशी भवेत् । 10 (खा) विद्षकः । कहं ण भाइस्सं । सिमसिमाअन्ति मे अङ्गाइं । इति विषवेगं 86 रूपयति। (कः) यद्देव आज्ञापयति।

(ख) अहो पापेन मृत्युना गृहीतोऽस्मि ।

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^{80.} B. ननु and puts the following verse in the mouth of the King, T. om. तेन हि—क्रियताम् and puts संप्रति—कर्म in the mouth of the परिवाजिका. 81. B, CS¹, Ja, T. श्रतस्या र: 82. Bv. P, भागुष: प्र. 83. B, Pv, RŞ VV. बाह्यताम्. 84. B, Ja, T. गिहिदो. 85. P. अविष: र॰. 86. P. निरूपयति.

- (स्वि) देवि । ⁸⁷ हा 'दंसिदं' ⁸⁸असुहं विआरेण । हला अवलम्बह**ण ।** ⁸⁹परिजनः ससंभ्रममवलम्बते ।
- (खु) विदृषकः । राजानभवलोक्यः। मो, भवदो ⁹⁰बालत्तणादो पिअवअस्सो म्हि। ⁹¹तं विआरिअ अपुत्तार मे जणणीर जोगक्लेमं वहेहि।

राजा । मा मैषी: । ⁹²अचिरात् त्वां विषवैद्य²³श्चिकित्सते । स्थिरो भव ।

(स्) प्रतीहारी । प्रविश्य । देव, ⁹⁴आणाविदो धुवसिद्धी विष्णवेदि—इह एव्व आणीभदु गोदमोत्ति ।

राजा । तेन हि वर्षवरपरिगृहीतमेनं तत्रभवतः सकाशं प्रापय ।

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- (खा) कथं न भोष्यामि । सिमसिमायन्ति मेऽङ्गानि ।
- (खि) हा दर्शितमशुभं विकारेण । हला, अवलम्बध्वमेनम् ।
- (खु) भो, भवतो बाल्यात् प्रियवयस्योऽस्मि । तद्विचार्यापुत्राया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं वह ।
- (खू) देव, आज्ञापितो ध्रुवसिद्धिर्विज्ञापयति । इहैवानीयतां गौतम 15 इति ।

87. B, Bh, CS¹, T. हा हा; P. ही हो. 88. B, T. om. असुंह. 89. Ja, T, Ta², परिव्राजिका. 90. B, CS¹, Ja, T, Ta², बालपिशवअस्सो मिह दे. 91. B, CS², T, Ta¹, Ta², अविआरेण. 92. Pv, Ta², अविरेण. 93. B, T, चिकित्सिप्यति; CS¹, Ja, Ta¹, Ta², चिकित्सिप्यति 94. P. om. आणाविदो.

(खृ) प्रतीहारी । तहा ।

(खें) विद् षकः । देवीं विलोक्य । भोदि, ⁹⁵ जीवे अं वा ण वा । जं मए अत्तभवन्तं सेवमाणेण दे अवरद्धं तं मरिस्सेहि ।
(लै) देवी । दीहाऊ होहि।
इति निष्कान्तो विदृषकः प्रतीहारी च ।
राजा । प्रकृतिभीरुस्तपस्वी । ⁹⁶ घ्रुवसिद्धेरपि यथार्थना न्नः सिद्धि न मन्यते ।
प्रविश्य ।
(खो) प्रतिहारी । जेदु भट्टा । ध्रुवसिद्धी विष्णवेदि । उद्कुम्भविहाणे ⁹⁷ पराद्धसप्प ⁹⁸ मुद्दिअं किंवि कप्पइदव्वं । ⁹⁹ तं अण्णेसीअदुत्ति ।
(स्वौ) देवी । इदं सप्पमुद्दिअ अङ्गुलीअअं । पच्छा मम हत्ये देहि णं ।
इति 100 प्रयच्छति । 101 प्रतीहारी नाटचेन गृहाति ।
(खृ) तथा।
(खे) भवति, जीवेयं वा न वा। यन्मयात्रभवन्तं सेवमानेनतेऽ- पराद्धं तन्मृष्यस्व।
(खै) दीर्घायुर्भव।
(खो) जयतु भर्ता । ध्रुवसिद्धिर्विज्ञापयति । उदकुंभविधाने सर्प- मुद्रितं किमपि कल्पनीयम् । तदन्विष्यतामिति ।

RŞ, अङ्गुलीमकंददाति. 101. B, Pv. जयसेना.

राजा । जयसेने 102कमिसद्भावाद्य प्रतिपत्तिमानय । प्रतीहारी । जंदेवो आणवेदि । इति निष्कान्ता । पारित्राजिका । यथा मे हृदयमाचष्टे तथा निर्विषो गौतमः । राजा । म्यादेवम् ।

प्रविश्य ।

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- (खं) जयसेना । जेंदु भट्टा । णिवुत्तविसवेओ गोदमो मुहुत्त¹⁰³एण पिक-दित्थो संवुत्तो
- (ख:) देवी । दिहिआ ¹⁰⁴वअणीआदो मुत्तम्हि ।
- (ग) प्रतीहारी। एसो उण अमचो ¹⁰⁵वाहदवो विण्णवेदि। राजकः बहु मन्तिदव्वं दंसणेण ¹⁰⁶अणुग्गहं इच्छामिति।
- (गा) देवी । गच्छदु अज्जउत्तो कज्जसिद्धीए । राजा । देवि ! आतपाकान्तोऽयमुद्देशः । शीतिकया चास्य ¹⁰⁷प्रशस्ता । तदन्यत्र नीयतां ¹⁰⁸शयनीयम्
 - (खं) जयतु भर्ता। निवृत्तविषवेगो गौतमो मुहूर्तकेन प्रकृतिस्थः संवृत्तः।
 - (खः) दिष्ट्या वचनीयान्यकासि ।
 - (ग) एष पुनरमात्यो वाहतवो विज्ञापयति । राजकार्यं बहु मन्त्र-यितव्यम् । दर्शनेनानुग्रहमिच्छामीति ।
 - (गा) गच्छत्यार्यपुत्रः कार्यसिद्ध्यै ।

102. Pv, कर्मशुद्धौ. 103. CS², Ja, Ta¹, मुहुत्तेण. 104. Pv, Ta¹, Ta² om. व अणीआदो मुत्तिम्ह. 105. Ja, बाहडी; Ta¹, वाहणओ. 106. Bh, Bv, Pv, VV, अणुग्गहींदुं; Ta¹, Ta², अणुग्गाहिदुम्. 107. Ta¹, प्रतिक्रिया; CS², SGu. रुच: (रुज:) प्र॰. 108. RŞ, Ta², श्यनं.

/ 1.4 /	देवी । ¹⁰⁹ बार्ल आओ, अज्जउत्तवअणं अणुचि ह ह ।
(गी)	परिजन: । ¹¹⁰ तहा ।
	इति निष्कान्ता देवी परिवाजिका परिजनश्च ।
	राजा । जयसेने, ¹¹¹ गृ्ढपथेन मां प्रमदवनं प्रापय ।
(गु)	प्रतीहारी । ¹¹² इदो इदो देवो ।
	राजा। जयसेने, ननु ¹¹³ समाप्तकृत्यो गीतमः।
(गू)	प्रतीहारी । भह इं।
	राजा।
	इष्टाधिगमनिमित्तं प्रयोगमेकान्तसाधुमिव भत्वा ।
	संदिग्धमेव सिद्धौ कातरमाशङ्कते चेतः ॥ ५ ॥
	A
(गृ)	विद्षकः । जेदु भवं । सिद्धाइं मे ¹¹⁵ मङ्गलकम्मा इं ।
(गृ)	विद्षकः । जेदु भवं । सिद्धाइं मे ¹¹⁵ मङ्गलकम्माइं । ————————————————————————————————————
(गृ) ——	
(ग)	(गि) बालिकाः, आर्थपुत्रवचनमनुतिष्ठत ।
(ग)	(गि) बाल्निकाः, आर्थपुत्रवचनमनुतिष्ठत । (गी) तथा ।

गूढपथेन-परिहरणिजा खुचिन्दआ after कहे चित्तगदो महा मए असूइदो

soon after verse 10. 112. Bv, CS¹, Ja, T, एदु एदु. 113. B, Ja, T. भ्यकास्यो. 114. B, T. भ्यकास्यो. 115. B, T. दे.

राजा । जयसेने, त्वमि ¹¹⁶नियोगमशून्यं कुरु ।

- (गे) प्रतीहारी। ज देवो आणवेदि। राजा। ¹¹⁷वयस्य, क्षुद्रा मार्घावका। न ¹¹⁸खळ किंचिद् ¹¹⁹विचा-रितमनया।
- (गै) विद्षक: । देवीए अङ्गुलीअअ¹²⁰मुह्निअं देक्खिअ कहं ¹²¹विआरेदि ।

 राजा । न खलु ¹²²मुद्रामिषकृत्य ब्रवीमि । तयोर्बद्धयोः¹²³ किंनिमिन्तोऽयं¹²⁴ मोक्ष: । किं ¹²⁵वा देज्याः परिजनमतिक्रम्य भवान्
 संदिष्ट इत्येवमनया प्रष्टज्यम् ।
- (गो) विद्वकः । णं पुच्छिदो म्हि । ¹²⁶पुणो मन्देणावि पश्चप्पणबुद्धिणा 10 मप कहिदम् ।

राजाः । कथ्यताम् ।

- (गे) यद्देव आज्ञापयति ।
- (गै) देव्या अङ्गुलीयकमुद्रितं दृष्ट्वा कथं विचारयति ।
- (गो) ननु पृष्टोऽस्ति । पुर्नमन्देनापि प्रत्युत्पन्नबुद्धिना मया 15 कथितम् ।

^{116.} Bv, CS² स्वं नियोगं 117. B, CS¹, T गोतम. 118. P. न किंचिद वि°. 119. Ta¹, Ta². •दाचिरतम॰. 120. P. ॰ळीअमुइं. 121. P. विआरीअदि. 122. Ta¹, नागमुद्रा॰. 123. B, CS¹, Ja, T त्योद्वयो:. 124. B, T ॰त्तोमोक्ष: 125. CS², किं नाम; P. किं देव्या:. 126. P, RŞ om पुणो मन्देणावि; B, CS¹, Ja, T पुणो मन्दस्स वि मे तत्थ(तह) पच्चूप्पणं उत्तरं आसी.

(गौ) विद्षकः। ¹²⁷देव्वचिन्तपहिं विष्णाविदो राआ। सोवसग्गं वो णक्लत्तं। सव्वबन्धणमोक्त्वो करीअदुत्ति। ¹²⁸त सुणिश्र देवीप ¹²⁹इरावदीए चित्तं रक्लन्तीए राआ किल मोएदीत्ति अहं संदिट्ठो म्हि। तदो जुज्जदित्ति ताए संपादिदो अत्थो।

राजा । विदृषकं परिष्वज्य । सखे, प्रियोऽहं तव ।

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न हि बुद्धिगुणेनैव सुहृदामर्थद्शनम् । कार्यसिद्धिपथः¹³⁰ सुक्षमः स्नेहेनाप्युपलभ्यते ॥ ६ ॥

(गं) विद्षकः । तुवरदु भवं । ¹³¹ससुद्दघरए ¹³²सहीसहिदं मारुविअं ठाविअ भवन्दं पच्चगादो म्हि ।

राजा। अहमेनां संभावयामि । गच्छायतः ।

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- [गौ) देव्वचिन्तकैर्विज्ञापितो राजा। सोपसर्ग वो नक्षत्रम्। सर्व-बन्धनमोक्षः कियतामिति । तच्छुत्वा देव्येरावत्याश्चित्तं रक्षत्त्य राजोिकल मोचयतीति अहं संदिष्ट स्थीती। ततो युज्यत इति तया संपादितोऽर्थः।
- (गं) त्वरतां भवान् । समुद्रगृहे सखीसहितां मालविकां स्थाप-यित्वा भवन्तं प्रत्युद्गतोऽसा ।

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^{127.} B, T. भणिदा मए। देद्व . 128. B, CS², Ta². राजा। सहर्षम् । ततस्तप्ता । before तं सुणिअ॰. 129. B, P. इरावदीचित्तं रक्खन्तीए. 130. Pv, Ta², ॰पदं सूक्ष्मं. 131. B, CS¹, Ja, T. ॰गे(गि) हके. 132. P. ससहिं.

- (गः) विद्वकः। ¹³³एदु भवं। परिकम्यः। एदं समुद्द्यरअं¹³⁴। राजा । साशञ्चम्। एषा कुसुमाप¹³⁵चयव्यय्यहस्ता सख्यास्ते इराव्ययः। परिचारिका चन्द्रिका ¹³⁶समागच्छति । इतस्तावदावां भित्तिगृदौ भवावः।
- (घ) विद्षकः । ¹³⁷अहो कुम्भीलएहिं कामुएहिंअ ¹³⁸परिहरणिज्ञा चन्दिआ। राजा। गौतम, कथं नु ते सखी मां प्रतिपाल्यति। एद्येनां गवा-क्षमाश्रित्याव¹³⁹लोकयावः।
- (घा) 140 विदूषकः । तहा।

इति विलोकयन्तौ स्थितौ।

ततः प्रविशति मालविका वकुलाविका च।

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(**घ**) वकुलावलिका। हला, पणम ¹⁴¹भट्टारं।

- (ग:) एतु भवान् । इदं समुद्रगृहकम् ।
- (घ) अहो कुम्भीलकैः कामुकैश्च परिहरणीया चन्द्रिका ।
- (घा) तथा।
- (घ) हला, प्रणम भर्तारम्।

^{133.} B, CS¹, T. एदु एदु. 134. B, CS¹, CS², Ja, T, ॰गे (गि) हकं. 135. B, T. ॰मावचय॰. 136. B, CS¹, Ja, SCu¹, T. सिन्नकृष्टमाग॰; CS², सिन्निधमाग॰; Ta². सिन्नकिषमा॰. 137. P. om. अहो. 138. B, T, Ta², VV. परिहरणीआ; P. पिलहरूणीआ. 139. CS¹, Ja, T, Ta¹. यावदवर्लोकमामि; B. यावदवर्लोकयाव:. 140. P. om. विदृषक:। तहा। 141. B. here adds: जो पासदो पिट्टदो पेक्खी अदि; CS¹, CS², Ja, T. add. मालविका। णमो देजो पासदो (प्रिट्टदो) पेक्खी अदि RŞ माल विका। सहषं। णमो दे। किहं मट्टा। सकु॰। दुवारगदा भवि अपिट्टदो देक्खिस्सिं।

राजा । ¹⁴²मन्ये पतिकृतिं मे ¹⁴³दर्शयति ।

(वी) मालविका । सहवंस् । णमो दे । द्वारमवलोक्य सविवादम्। हला, विष्पलम्मेसि मं।

राजा । सखे, हर्षविषादाभ्यामत्रभवत्याः प्रीतोऽस्मि ।

सूर्योदये भवति या सूर्यास्तमये च पुण्डरीकस्य । वदनेन सुवदनायास्ते समवस्थे क्षणादृहे ॥ ७॥

- (घु) बकुलावलिका। णं एसो चित्तगदो भट्टा।
- (घृ) उमे । प्रिनिपत्य । नेदु भद्दा ।
- (घृ) मालविका। हला 144तदा संमुहाट्ठिदा भट्टिणो स्वदंसणेण ण तह वितिण्हम्हि जह अज्ज मए विभाविदो चित्तगददंसणो भट्टा।

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- (घी) नमस्ते । हला विप्रलम्भयसि माम् ।
- (घु) नन्वेण चित्रगतो भर्ता।
- (घू) जयतु भर्ता।
- (घृ) हला तदा संमुखिहिट्ठा भर्तू रूपद्शनेन न तथा वितृष्णास्मि यथाद्य मया विभावितिधित्रगतदर्शनो भर्ती ।

142. B, CS, CS², T, Ta², राङ्के. 143. B, CS¹, CS², T, Ta², निर्दिशति. 144. The text of this pussage is uncertain B, तिहं सममे ठिदा मिट्टणो रूवदंसणेण ण तह वितण्हिम्ह जह सज्ज मए भाविदो (अ) वितण्हदंसणो मट्टा, CS¹, Ja, T. have the same except for रूवस्स instead of रूवदंसणेण; K, RŞ, ससंममिद्दे मिट्टणो रूवे; K. जह सितण्हिम्ह तह अज्जविण विमाविदो चित्तगददंसणो महा.

(भे) विद्षकः । सुद मनदा । ¹⁴⁵अत्तहोदीए जह दिट्ठो चित्तें ण तह दिट्ठो मनं ति मन्तिदं । मुहा दाणि मञ्जूसा विश्व रदणंमण्डं जोञ्चणगञ्जं बहेसि ।

राजा । सखे, कुतुङ्ख्यानपि निसर्गशाळीनः स्त्रीजनः । पश्य

कात्स्न्येन निर्वर्णयितु च 146रूप-मिच्छन्ति तत् पूर्वसमाग¹⁴⁷मानाम् । न¹⁴⁸च प्रियेष्वायतलोचनानां

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(**षे**) मालविका । हला, का एसा ¹⁵⁰ईसप्परिउत्तरअणा भट्टिणा सिणिद्धा ए दिद्रीए णिज्झा¹⁵¹ईअदि ।

समग्र¹⁴⁹पातीनि विलोचनानि ॥ ८ ॥

- (घो) बकुलावलिका। णं इअ महिणो पस्सगदा इरावदी।
 - (घे) श्रुंत भवता। अत्रभवत्या यथा दृष्टश्चित्रे न तथा दृष्टो भवानिति मन्त्रितम्। मुधेदानी मञ्जूषेव रत्नभाण्डं यौवनगर्वे वहसि।
 - (वे) हला, कैषा ईषत् परिवृत्तवदना मर्त्रा सिग्धया दृष्ट्या निध्यायते।
 - (घो) नन्वियं भर्तुः पार्खगवा इरावती ।

^{145.} The text of this passage is also uncertain. B, T, CS¹, जण कि। अत्थमोदी तुए जह दिहा तहाण दिहो मन. 146. Ta¹. स्वरूप. 147. Bh, P. ⁰गतानाम. 148. CS¹, Ja, न तु; Ta¹. नतु. 149. B, CS¹, T. ⁰गवतीनि; CS², Ja, ⁰गवृत्तीनि. 150. B, Cs¹, Ja¹, T. पासपरिवत्तिदव अणेण; CS², ईसिपासवं⁰. 151. T. णिच्झा आदि.

- (**घौ**) मालविका । सिंह, अदिक्लणो विभा मद्दा मे पिंडि¹⁵²मादि । को सन्त्रं ¹⁵³देवीजण उज्झिअ एकाए मुहे बद्धलक्लो ।
- (**घं**) बकुलावलिआ । आत्मगतम्। चित्तगदं भट्टारं ¹⁵⁴परमत्थदो संकप्पिञ ¹⁵⁵अस्अदि। भोदु। कीडिस्सं दाव एदाए। प्रकाशम्। हुला, भट्टिणो वल्लहा एसा।

(**घ**) मालविका । तदो किं दाणिं अत्ताणं आ¹⁵⁶आसेमि । **इ**ति सास्ययं परावर्तते । राजा । सखे. ¹⁵⁷पत्रय पत्रय

> भ्रमङ्गभिन्नतिलकं स्फुरिताभरोष्ठं साद्धयमाननमितः परिवर्तयन्त्या ।

कान्तापराध¹⁵⁸कुपितेष्वनया विनेतुः संदर्शितेव ललिताभिनयस्य शिक्षा ॥ ९ ॥ 10

б

- (बी) सिख, अदक्षिण इव भर्ता मे प्रतिभाति, यः सर्व देवीजन-मुत्झित्वा एकस्या मुखे बद्धलक्षः ।
- (पं) चित्रगतं भर्तारं परमार्थतः संकल्प्यासूयति । भवतु । क्रीडियण्यामि तावदेतया ।

(घ) ततः किमिदानीमात्मानमायासयामि ।

152. Bv, Ta¹, VV, पिडमाइ. 153. Pv. अ देउरजणं. 154. P. परमत्थ गेिक्का: SGU. परमत्थदो गेिक्का. 155. B, CS¹, Ja, T. असूहस्सिद ; P. असूएदि. 156. B, CS¹, Ja, T, आआसिअ; K. आआ-सेसं. 157. Bv, Bh, T, Ta¹, VV. पर्यते सख्या मुखम्। 158. B, T. °धिषयेऽण्यनया; CS¹, Ta¹, °धरुषितेऽण्यनया.

(ভ)	विद्षकः । अणुणअसज्जो दाणि ¹⁵⁹ होहि ।	
(স্থা)	मालविका । अज्जगोदमो ¹⁶⁰ विष्त्थ एव सेवेदिणं । पुनः स्थाना- न्तराभिमुखीभवितुमिच्छति ।	
(ङि)	बकुलावलिका । मालविकां 161 रुद्धा । ण ¹⁶² खुकुविदा दाणिं तुमें ।	
(ही)	भालिका । जइ चिर ¹⁶³ कुविदं एव्व मं मण्णेसि एसो ¹⁶⁴ पचाणी- अदि कोवो ।	
	राजा । उपेत्य ।	
	कुप्यसि कुत्रलयनमने चित्रापितचेष्टया ¹⁶⁵ किमेवमयि ।	
	8. 41/1 8.4/4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.	
	नतु तत्र साक्षादहमनन्यसाधारणो दासः ॥ १० ॥	
•		
•	नतु तत्र साक्षादहमनन्यसाधारणो दासः ॥ १० ॥ बकुलावलिका । जेदु भट्टा ।	
•	नतु तत्र साक्षादहमनन्यसाधारणो दासः ॥ १० ॥ बकुलावलिका । जेदु भट्टा । मालविका । आत्मगतम् । कथं चित्तगदो भट्टा मए अस्इदो ।	
•	नतु तत्र साक्षादहमनन्यसाधारणो दासः ॥ १० ॥ बकुलावलिका । जेदु भट्टा । मालिका । आत्मगतम् । कथं चित्तगदो भट्टा मए असुइदो । सत्रीडवदन अञ्जलि करोति ।	
•	नतु तत्र साक्षादहमनन्यसाधारणो दासः ॥ १० ॥ बकुलावलिका । जेदु मद्या । मालिका । आत्मगतम् । कथं चित्तगदो भद्या मए असुइदो । सबीडवदन अञ्जलि करोति । (ङ) अनुनय सज्ज इदानी भव ।	
•	नतु तत्र साक्षादहमनन्यसाधारणो दासः ॥ १० ॥ बकुलावलिका । जेदु भट्टा । मालिका । आत्मगतम् । कथं चित्तगदो भट्टा मए असुइदो । सवीडवदन अञ्जलि करोति । (ङ) अनुनय सज्ज इदानी भव । (ङा) आर्यगौतमोऽष्यत्रैव सेवत एनम् ।	
•	नतु तत्र साक्षादहमनन्यसाधारणो दासः ॥ १० ॥ बकुलावलिका । जेदु मद्या । मालिका । आत्मगतम् । कथं चित्तगदो मद्या मए असुइदो । सवीडवदन अञ्जलि करोति । (ङ) अनुनय सज्ज इदानी भव । (ङा) आर्यगौतमोऽष्यत्रैव सेवत एनम् । (ङ) न खलु कुपितेदानी त्वम् ।	

CS1, Ja. पद्माणी अदु. 165. B, CS1, Ja, T. कथय किमिदं में.

राजा	मदनकातर्थ	166रूपयति ।
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- (कृ) विद्वकः । किं भवं उदासीणो विश्व । राजा । अविश्वसनीयत्वात सख्यास्तव ।
- (के) तिदृषकः । ¹⁶⁷मा दाव अत्रहोदीप ¹⁶⁸तुह ¹⁶⁹अविस्सासो । राजा । श्रूयताम् ।

पथि नयनयोः स्थित्वा¹⁷⁰स्वमे तिरोभवति क्षणात् सरित सरित सहसा बाह्वोभिष्यं गतापि ¹⁷¹सखी तव । मनसिजरुजा क्षिष्टस्यैवं ¹⁷²समागनमायया ¹⁷³कथमित्र सखे विस्रब्धं स्यादिमां प्रतिमेननः ११॥ 5

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- (है) बक्कलाविका। सिंह, बहुसी किल भट्टा ¹⁷⁴विष्पलद्धो । ¹⁷⁵ता ₁₀ दाव अत्ता विस्ससणिज्ञो करीअदु ।
 - (ङ्) कि भवानुदासीन इव।
 - (छे) मा ताबद्त्रभवत्यां तवाविश्वासः ।
 - (के) सिख, बहुराः किल भर्ता विश्वरूब्धः । तत्तावदातमा विश्व-सनीयः क्रियताम् ।

166. P. निरूपयित, 167. P. SGU. Om, मा दाव. 168. B, CS¹, Ja, T. कवं (हं) तुह. 169. Ja. अविणासो; VV. अविस्ससणी आ. 170. B, Ja, P, T, Ta¹, स्थित्वा स्थित्वा. 171. B, Bh, Pv, T. गताप्यवला सती. 172. Ta¹, समागमयानया. 173. B, T. कथमपि. 174. Ta¹ महातुष् विष्पं, 175. B, CS¹, Ja, T, ता अत्ता; P, SGU दाणि दाव कत्ता°,

(डो) मालविका । सहि, मम उण मन्दभाश्राए सिविणसमागमो वि भहिणो दुछहो आसि ।	
(डो) बकुलखिआ। महा देहि से उत्तरं।	
राजा ।	
उत्तरेण किमात् ^म व पश्चबाणाग्निसाक्षिकम् । तव सख्यै मया दत्तो ने सेव्यः सेविता रहः ॥ १२ ॥	5
(ভ) वकुलावलिका। अणुगहिदम्हि।	
(ङः) विद्षतः । परिक्रम्य ससंभमम् । बउलावलिए, एसो ¹⁷⁶ बालासो- अरुक्सस्स पछवाइं हरिणो ¹⁷⁷ लङ्घिदुं श्राअच्छदि । एहिणिवारेमणं ।	
(च) बकुलावलिआ। तहा।	10
राजा। एवमस्म ¹⁷⁸ द्रक्षणेऽवहितेन ¹⁷⁹ भवितव्यम्।	
(ङो) सखि, मम पुनर्मन्दभाग्यायाः स्वप्तसमागमोऽपि भर्तुर्दुष्ठम आसीत् ।	
(हो) भर्त:, देह्यस्या उत्तरम् ।	
(🕏) अनुगृहीतासि ।	15
(ङः) बकुलावलिके, एष बालाशोकवृक्षस्य पछवानि हरिणो लङ्किद्मागच्छती पहि निवारयल पनम् ।	

(च) तथा

^{176.} B, CS¹, Ja, T. अस्त्रो अपछुवाई छहिलंघिटुं इच्छिदि हरिजो. 177. CS², छहिलंबिटुं 178. B, T. एवमेवास्मिन् रक्षणीये; SGU. 20 एवमेवास्मिन् रक्षणक्षणे. 179. B T. अविलम्बितेन.

(चा)	विद्षकः । पर्वं वि गोदमोणं ¹⁸⁰ सदिस्सीअदि ।	
(चि)	बकुलाविलका । अज्ज गोदम अहं अप्पआसे चिट्ठामि । तुमं दुआररक्लओ होहि ।	
(ची)	विद्षकः । जुज्जइ ।	
	निष्कान्ता बकुछाविछका ।	
(चु)	विदृषक: । ¹⁸¹ इदं दाव ¹⁸⁷ फलिहत्थर्छ ¹⁸³ आस्सदो होमि । इति तथा कृत्वा । अहो ¹⁸⁴ सुइप्फरिसदा सिलाविसेसस्स । निद्रायते ।	
	मालविका ससाध्वसा तिष्ठति ।	
	राजा ।	
	विसृज सुन्दरि सङ्गमसाध्यसं	1
	तव चिरात् प्रभृति प्रणयोन्मुखे ।	
	परिगृहाण तते सहकारतां	
	त्वमतिम्रुक्तलताचरितं मयि ॥ १३ ॥	
	(चा) एवमपि गौतमो ननु संदिश्यते ।	
	(चि) अद्य गौतम अहमप्रकाशे तिष्ठामि। त्वं द्वाररक्षको भव।	1
	(ची) युज्यते।	
	(चु) इद तावत् स्फटिकस्थलमाश्रितो भवामि । अहो सुलस्पर्शता शिलाविशेणस्य ।	
1	80. B, CS ¹ , Ja, T. णिहिची आदि. 181. P. हमं. 182. B, Ja,	

T. फल्डिट्ट्यंमं. 183 B, CS¹, Ja, T. संसिदो; R\$ आसीणो. 184. 20

CS', Ta1. सृहफंसदा.

- (च्) मालविका। ¹⁸⁵देवीए भएण अतणो वि पिअं कांदु ण पारेमि। राजा। अयि, न मेतव्यम्
- (चृ) मालविका। ¹⁸⁶सोपालम्मम्। जोण ¹⁸⁷भाएदि सो म**ए भट्ट**-णीदंसणे ¹⁸⁸दिइसामत्यो भट्टा।

राजा ।

द्। क्षिण्यं नाम बिम्बोष्ठि ¹⁸⁹ बैम्बिकानां दुलव्रतम् । तन्मे दीर्घाक्षि ये प्राणास्ते त्यद्। शानिबन्धनाः ॥ १४ ॥ ¹⁹⁰तदनुगृद्यतां चिरानुरक्तोऽयं जनः । इति संश्लेषमिम्नियति । ¹⁹¹ मालविका नाटयेन परिद्दति ।

राजा । अत्मगतम् । रमणीयः खळु ¹⁹²नवा**ज्ञ**नानां मदनविष-

हस्तं 194कम्पवती रुणद्धि रश्चनाव्यापारलोलाङ्गुलिं 195 हस्तौ स्त्रौ नयति स्तनावरणतामालिङ्गयमाना बलात् । पातुं 196पक्ष्मलनेत्रमुत्रमयतः साचीकरोत्याननं व्याजेनाप्यभिलाषपूरणसुखं निर्वर्तयत्येत्र मे ॥ १५ ॥

ततः प्रविश्वतीरावती निपुणिका च।

- (चू) देव्या भयेनात्मनोऽपि प्रियं कर्तुं न पारयामि ।
- (चृ) यो न बिमेति स मया भद्दिनीदर्शने दष्टसामध्यों भर्ता ।

185. B, CS¹, Ja, T. देवीभजादो. 186. P. от सोपालस्मम्. 187. B, CS¹, Ja, T. माजदि. 188. P. दिहसमवत्यो. 189. B, Ja, T. नायकानां; CS¹, नायिकानां; Ta¹, Ta², वैदिकानां. 190. Bv, P. तद्यमनु°. 191. B, CS¹, Ja, T. उपजनयति; Ta², VV उपनयति. 192. Ta¹. अयमभिनवाङ्गनासङ्गः 193. विष्पयव्यापारः 194. B, CS¹, Ja, Ñí, T. कम्पयते. 195. CS¹, Ja, T. ङ्गुलीः. 196. Bv, P, व्यक्षालां.

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(च)	इरावता । हञ्जाणशणप, निस्च तुम निपारगदत्या चान्द्रमाप समुद्द्वरालिन्द्रप ¹⁹⁹ अज्जगोदमो एआई दिश्लोति ।	
(चै)	निपुणिका। ²⁰⁰ अण्णहा ²⁰¹ कहं महिणी विण्णवीअदि।	5
(चो)	इरावती । तेण हि तहिं एव्व ²⁰² गच्छम्ह संसआदो ²⁰³ मुत्तं अ ज्ज उत्तस्स पिअवअस्सं पुच्छिदुं अ ।	
(चौ)	निपुणिका। सावसेसं विअ भट्टिणीए वअणं।	
(चं)	इरावती । ²⁰⁴ अण्णं च । चित्तगदं भट्टारं पसादेदुं ।	10
(चः)	निपुणिका। अह दाणिं भट्टा एव्व किं.ण ^{205 206} पचणुणीर्याद।	
	(चे) हञ्जे निपुणिके, सत्यं त्वं परिगृहीतार्था चन्द्रिकया समुद्र- गृहाल्टिन्दे आर्थगौतम एकाकी दृष्ट इति ।	
	(चै) अन्यथा कथं भट्टिनी विज्ञाप्यते ।	
	(चो) तेन हि तत्रैव गच्छावः संशयान्मुक्तमार्थपुत्रस्य प्रियवयस्यं प्रष्टुना ।	
	(चौ) सावरोषिव भट्टिन्या वचनम् ।	15
	(चं) अन्यच । चित्रगतं भर्तारं प्रसाद्यितुम् ।	
	(चः) अथेदानीं भर्तेव किं न प्रत्यनुनीयते ।	
1	97. CS ¹ . Ja, T. सब्बं. 198. P. तह चन्दिक्षण संदिदं :	

^{197.} CS¹. Ja, T. सब्बं. 198. P. तुह चन्दिक्षण संदिंद्वं; RŞ तुए संदिंद्वं च°. 199. B, CS¹, Ja, T. °न्दसहदो. 200. Bv, Bh, Pv, किमण्णहा. 201. P. महिणीए णिवि°, 202. P. गच्छामो. 203. Bh, Bv, णिम्मुत्त. 204. P. om. अण्णं च; VV. क्षाम. 205. B, CS¹, Ja, T. कहं ण प°. 206. B, T. अणुणीक्षदि.

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- (छ) **इरावती । मुद्धे** जारिसो चित्रगदो ण तारिसो एव्व अण्णसंकान्त-हिदओ अज्जउत्तो । केवल उवआरादिक्कमं पमर्ज्जिदुं ²⁰⁷अअं आरम्भो ।
- (छा) निपुणिका । इदो इदो भट्टिणी । इति परिक्रामतः । प्रविश्य ।
- (**छि**) चेटी । जेदु भट्टिणी । देवी भणादि । ण मे एसो मच्छरस्स कालो । तुइ खु बहुमाणं वड्देदुं व अस्सिआए सह णिअलबन्धणे किदा मालविआ । जइ अणु∓ण्णेसि ²⁰⁸अज्ज उत्तं वि तव किदे विण्णावहस्सं । ²⁰⁹जं तुह इच्छिदं तं भणाहित्ति ।
- (छो) इरावती । णाभरिए, विष्णवेहि देविं । ²¹⁰का वर्ज ²¹¹महिणि णिओजेदुम् । परिअणणि²¹²गगहेण मइ दंसिदो अणुगगहो । कस्स वा ²¹³अण्णस्स पसादेण अअं जणो वड्डदित्ति ।
 - (छ) मुग्धे यादृशश्चित्रगतोन तादृश एवान्यसंकान्तहृद्य आर्थ-पुत्र:। केवलमुपचारातिकमं प्रमार्ण्ड्रेमयमारम्भः।
 - (छा) जयतु महिनी। देवी भणति। न मे एष म्हस्सरस्य कालः। तवखळु बहुमानं वर्धियतुं वयस्यया सह निगल-बन्धे कृता मालविका। यद्यनुमन्यसे आर्थपुत्रमपि तव कृते विज्ञापयिष्यामि। यत्तवेष्टं तद्भण।
 - (छी) नागरिके, विज्ञापय देवीम् । का वयं महिनी नियोजियतुम् । परिजननिप्रहेण मयि दर्शितोऽनुप्रहः । कस्य वान्यस्य प्रसा-देनायं जना बर्द्धत इति ।

^{207.} P. अम्हाणं. 208. Bh, SGU. अज्ञउत्तरस्त पिशं का दुं तह करोमि; R.Ş. अज्ञउत्तरस पिअं का दु इच्छम्हि. 209. B, CS¹, CS², Ja, T. om. जंतुह—हित्ति. 210. T. काओ. 211. B, T. भट्टिणोणोदं जेंदु. 212. CS¹,CS², Ja, K, T. °िण्गकेण, 213. B, CS¹, CS², Ja, T. om. करस.

(छ)	चेटी।	तह	1	इति	निष्कान्ता	ŧ
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(ञ्रू) निपुणिका। परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च। पसो ²¹⁴दुवारुद्देसे समुद्द-²¹⁵घरस्स विपणिगदो विश्व ²¹⁶वुसहो ²¹⁷अज्ञगोदमो आसीणो पञ्च णिद्दाञ्जदि ।

- (छु) इरावती । ²¹⁸अचाहिदं। ²¹⁹णख सावसेसविसविआरो हवे।
- (छे) निपुणिका। पसण्णमुवण्णो²²⁰ दीसइ। अवि अ धुवसिद्धिणा चि²²¹इच्छिदो। ता से इसक्क²²²णीअं पावं।

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- (छै) विद्षकः । उत्स्वप्नायते । भोदि मालविए ।
 - (छु) तथा।
 - (छू) एष द्वारोहेशे समुद्रगृहस्य विपणिगत इव वृषभ आर्थगौतम आसीन एव निदायते ।
 - (छृ) अत्याहितम्। न खळु सावशेषविषविकारो भवेत्।

- (छे) प्रसन्नमुखवर्णो दृश्यते । अपि च ध्रुवसिद्धिना चिकित्सितः । तदस्याशङ्कनीयं पापम् ।
- (छै) भवति मारुविके।

^{214.} B, CS², Ja, T. दुवारे; P. दुवारुच्छक्ने; SGU, दुवारदेसे.
215. B, CS¹, T. गि(हे) हकरसः 216. K, RŞ, SGU, बलीवदो.
217. P. विस्सद्धो शज्जगो°. 218. B, CS¹, Ja, T. किंणुखु अद्या°. 20
219. B, CS¹, Ja, T. om. ण खु and have विश्र after सेसो. 220.
P, °ण्णमु हो; Ta¹, मृहराओ. 221. B, Pv, VV. °स्सिदो. 222. T, Ta¹,°णिजि.

(छो) निपुणिका। सुदं भष्टिणीए। कस्स। ²²³एसो अत्तणीणो ह्दासो

किद वो । सञ्वकालं इदो एव्व सो त्थिवाञ्रणमोद ए हिं कुक्सिं पृरिञ्ज सपदं मालविञं । ²²⁴ उस्सिविणाञ्जदि ।	
(छो) विद्षकः । इरावदिं अदिकमन्दी होहि ।	5
(छ) निपुणिका। ²²⁵ एदं अचाहिदं। ²²⁶ गुजंगभीरुअं ब्रह्मबन्धुं इमिणा भुजंगकुडिलेण ²²⁷ दण्डकट्टेण ²²⁸ तम्भन्दरिदा ²²⁹ भाअइस्सं।	
(छ ः) इरावती । अरुहदि ²³⁰ किदवो ²³¹ उवद्दवस्स ।	10
निपुणिका बिदृषकस्योपरि दण्डकाष्ठं पातयति ।	
(छो) श्रुतं भट्टिन्या। कस्यैण आत्मनीनो हताशः कितवः। सर्वेकालमित एव स्वस्तिवाचनमोदकैः कुक्षि पूर्वोत्वा सांप्रतं मालविकामुत् स्वप्नायते।	
(छो) इरावतीमतिक्रामन्ती भव ।	15
(छं) एतदत्याहितम् । भुजङ्गभीरुं ब्रह्मबन्धुमनेन भुजंगकुटिलेन दण्डकाष्टेन स्तम्भान्तरिता भीषयिष्यामि ।	
(छः) अर्हति कितव उपद्रवस्य।	
223. B. om. कस्म एस अत्तणीणो हदासो; K. कस्म एसो अत्तणीओ असंपादणे विस्तसणिज्ञो हदासो. 224. B, CS¹, J. सिविर्णोदि. 225. R, S, VV. सुदं एदं अ°. 226. RŞ हमं मु°; B, CS¹, Ja, T. °गमींअ. 227. Bh, CS¹, CS², PV, T, Ta¹, अत्तणो दण्ड°.	20

228. B, T. अन्तरिदा. 229. B, CS1, Ja, T. ताडइस्स. 230. CS1,

Ta1, किदग्घो, 231. B, CS1, Ja, T. सप्पदं सणं.

(জ)	निद् षकः । सहसा प्रबु ध्य । अविहा अविहा । भी ⁴³⁴ दन्वीकरो मे उनरि ²³³ पडिदो ।	
	राजा । सहस्रोपस्रत्य । सखे, न भेतव्यं न मेतव्यम् ।	
(जा)	मालविका। ²³⁴ अनुस्रन्य। भट्टा, मा दाव सहसा ²³⁵ णिकम। सप्पोत्ति ²³⁶ मणादि।	5
(जि)	इरावती । हद्धी हद्धी । भट्टा इदो एव घावदि ।	
(जी)	विद्वकः । सप्रहासम् । कहं दण्डकहं एदं अहं उण जाणे ज मए केदई कण्ट एहिं दंसं करिश्र सप्पस्त विश्र ²³⁷ दसो किदो तं फिल्दिंचि ।	
	प्रवि श्य पटाक्षेपेण ।	10
(ন্তু)	बकुलाविका। ²³⁸ मा ²³⁹ दाव भट्टा पविसदु। इह कुडिलगई सप्पो विञ दीसदि।	
	(ज) अविहा अविहा। भो दर्वीकरो म उपरि पतितः।	
	(जा) भर्तः मा तावत् सहसा निष्कामा सर्वे इति भणति ।	
	(जि) हाविक् । हाधिक् भर्ता इत एव धावति ।	
	(जी) कथे दण्डकाष्टमिदम् । अहं पुनर्जाने यन्मया केतकीकण्ट- कैर्दैशं कृत्वा सपेस्येव दंशः कृतः तत्फल्लितमिति ।	15
	(जु) मा तावत् भर्ता प्रविशतु । इह कुटिलगतिः सर्पे इव दश्यते ।	
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^{232.} SGU, सप्पो. 233. B, T, VV, परिपहिक्षे. 234. CS¹, Ta¹. अनुपस्त्य. 235. B, Ja, T. णिक्कमिस्ससि. 236. K. भणीअदि. 237. B, CS¹, Ja, अअसो किंदे. 238, P. संसमं before मा°, 239. B, CS¹, CS², Ja, मा खु.

(जू)	इरावदी ।	राजान ²⁴⁰ मुपसृत्य ।	अवि	²⁴¹ णिव्विग्घमणोरहो	दिवा
	संकेदो मिहु	णस्स ।			

सर्वे इरावती हुन्द्रा संभ्रान्ताः।

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राजा । ²⁴²प्रिये, अपूर्वोऽयमुपचारः ।

- (ज़) इरावती । बउलावलिए, ²⁴³दिद्विआ ²⁴⁴दोचाहि आरविस**आ संपुष्णा** दे पडिण्णा
- (जे) बकुलात्रलिका। पसींददु भट्टिणी। ²⁴⁵ किं णु खु दद्दुरा वाह-रन्दित्ति देवो ²⁴⁶पुटवीए ²⁴⁷वरिसिदुं ²⁴⁸नुमरेदि।
- (जै) विद्षकः। मा दाव। होदीए दंसणमेत्तेण अत्तभवं पणिपादरुङ्घणं विद्यमरिदो। ²⁴⁹होदी उण अज्ज वि पेसादं ण²⁵⁰गेण्हेदि।
 - (जू) अपि निर्विघ्नमनोरथो दिवासंकेतो मिथुनस्य।
 - (जृ) बकुलावलिके, दिष्ट्या दृत्याधिकारविषया संपूर्णा ते प्रतिज्ञा ।
 - (जे) प्रसीदतु भट्टिणी । किं नु खळु द्देरा व्याहरन्तीति देव: पृथिव्यां वर्णितुं सारति ।

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(जै) मा तावत् । भवत्या दर्शनमात्रेणात्रभवान् प्रणिपातलङ्क्वनं विस्मृतः । भवती पुनरद्यापि प्रसादं न णह्याति ।

^{240.} CS¹, Ja, RṢ, Ta¹, राजानं सहसोपस्त्य। 241. Bv, Bh, Pv, सिद्ध(द्धा) मणोरहा. 242, B, Bh, Pv, Ta¹, Га², om, प्रिये; P. प्रिये प्रिये. 243. B, om, दिद्विशा दोचाहिआरिवसआ. 244. CS¹, CS², T.दुहाहिआर°. 245. Bh, CS¹, Ja, Pv, T. add after मिट्टणी: किं मप् किदंत्ति देवो पुच्छिदच्वो. 246. B, CS¹, T. पुढविं. 247. P. om, विरिसेदं. 248. B, K, विरमेदि; P. विसुमरिद. 249. B, Bh, Pv, प्रमं. 250. B, Bh, Pv, गण्डिस.

(जो) इरावती । कुविदावि दाणि किं करिस्सम् ।

, ., ,		
	राजा । अस्थाने कोप इत्यनुपपन्नं त्वयि । तथा हि ।	
	कदा मुखं वरतनु कारणादते	
	तवागतं क्षणमपि कोपपात्रताम् ।	
	अपर्वणि ग्रहकळुषेन्दुमण्डला	5
	विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति ॥ १६ ॥	
(जौ)	इरावती । अष्टाणेत्ति सुट्दु ²⁵¹ वाहरिदं अज्जउत्तेण । अण्णसं-	
	कन्देसु अम्हाणं भाअहेए सुजइठण ²⁵² कुप्पेसं तदो ²⁵³ हस्सा	
	मविस्सं ।	
	राजा । ²⁵⁴ त्वमन्यथा करुपयसि । अहं पुन: सत्यमेवात्र को-	
	पस्थानं न ^{25:} पश्यामि । कुत: ।	10
	नाहेति कुतापराधोऽप्युत्सवदिवसेषु परिजनो ²⁵⁶ वन्धम् ।	
	इति मोचिते मयैते प्रणिपतितुं माम्रुपगते च ॥ १७ ॥	
(जं)	इरावती । णिउणिए, ²⁵⁷ गच्छ देविं विष्णवेहि । दि हं ²⁵⁸ देवीए	
	प न् खवादित्तणं ²⁵⁹ अज्जिति ।	
*	(जो) कुपितापीदानी किं करिष्यामि ।	
	(जौ) अस्थान इति सुष्ठु न्याहतमार्यपुत्रेण । अन्यंस कान्तेष्व स्माकं भागधेयेणु यदि पुनः कुप्येयं ततो हास्या भवेयम् ।	16
	(जं) निपुणिके, गच्छ देवीं विज्ञापय । दृष्टं देव्याः पक्षपातित्व- मचेति ।	

^{251.} Ja, T. अवधारिदं; P. भिष्टिं 252 P. कुप्पिस्सं 253. B, CS¹, Ja, T. अहं हस्स. 254 Pv, Ta², अलगन्य° 255. Bh, Pv. गृह्णामि. 256 Bv, Bh, Nī, Pv, T. दण्डम्; CS¹, Ja, बन्धुम्. 257. B, CS¹, Ja, T. गिटिष्ठअ. 258. P. भवदीए. 259 CS¹, Ja, T. अवहिदं में हिअअं अज्ञित्.

- (जः) निपुणिका । तह । इति निष्कान्ता ।
- (**स**) विद्षकः । आत्मगतम् । अहो अगत्यो ²⁶⁰सपिडदो । ²⁶¹बन्धण-•मद्रो गिहकवोदो ²⁶²विदालिआलोए पिडदो ।

प्रविश्य ।

- (शा) निपुणिका। अपवाय। महिणि, बिदच्छादिहाए माहिवहाए 5 आचित्सदं। ²⁶³एव्यं खु एदं णिव्युत्तंति । इति कर्णे कथयति।
- (झि) इरावती । आत्मगतम् । उववण्णं ²⁶⁴एवव । ²⁶⁵सचं अअं एत्थ दशवन्धुणा ²⁶⁶उन्भिण्णो ²⁶⁷दुप्पओगो । विदृषकं विलोक्य श्रकाद्यम् । इअं इमस्स कामतन्तसचिवस्स णीदी ।
 - (जः) तथा।

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- (श) अहो अनर्थः संपतितः । बन्धनअष्टो गृहकपोतो बिडा-ब्लिकाकोके पतितः ।
- (शा) महिनि, यहच्छादृष्टया माधविकयाख्यातम् । एवं खल्वे-तिन्नृतिमिति ।
- (झि) उपपन्नमेव। सत्यमयमत्र ब्रह्मबन्धुनोद्भिन्नो दुष्प्रयोगः। 15 इयमस्य कामतन्त्रसचिवस्य नीति:।

^{260.} VV. संवुत्तो. 261. Bh, Pv, Ta², मंदा(दि)र(लदा) लग्गो. 262. B, Ja, T. बिडालिआए आलोए; K. बिडालिआए आलोइदो; Bh, बिलाए मुहे; P, SGU, चिल्लाए मुहे. 263. B, CS¹, CS², Ja, T. एव्वं णिमित्तं. 264. B, CS¹, Ja, उववण्णं सव्वं एव्व. 265. P. om. सत्यमयमत्र. 266. P, SGU किदो. 267. B CS¹, Ja, T. क्योओ.

(श्री) विदृषक: । भोदि, जदि णीदीए एकं षि अक्खरं पढेअं ²⁶⁸तदो गाअत्तिंपि विसुमरेअं।

राजा । ²⁶⁹आत्मगतम् । कथं नु संकटादस्मादात्मानं ²⁷⁰मोच यिष्यामि ।

प्रविश्य।

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जयसेना । देव, कुमारी वसुलच्छी कन्दुअं अणुधावन्दी पिङ्गल-गणरेण बलिअ ²⁷¹उत्तासिदा अङ्गणिसण्णा देवीए पवादिकसलअं विभ वेवमाणा ण²⁷² किं वि पिकदिं पिडविज्ञह ।

राजा । कष्टम् । कातरो बालभावः ।

(झु) इरावती । तु ²⁷³वरदु अज्जउत्तो ण समस्सासइदुं। मा से 10 ²⁷⁴संतासजणिदो विआरो वड्ददु।

राजा । अहमेनां संज्ञापयामि । इति सत्वरं परिक्रामित ।

- (झू) विदृषकः । आत्मगतम् । साहु रे पिङ्गलवाणर साहु । ²⁷⁵परित्तःदो तुए ²⁷⁶सवनरवो ।
 - (झी) भवति, यदि नीत्या एकमप्यक्षरं पढेयम् ततो गायत्रीमपि विसारेयम् ।
 - (झु) त्वरतामार्थेपुत्र एनामाश्वासयितुम्। मा अस्याः संत्रास-जनितो विकारो वर्धताम्।
 - (झू) साधु रे पिङ्गलवानर साधु । परित्रातस्त्वया स्वपक्षः ।

^{268.} B, Ja, T. वं अत्तभवं संसिदो भवे; K. ता अत्ताणं गाहचा-प्पाइदो भवेअम्. 269. B, CS¹, Ja, T. अपवाँग. 270. B, Bv, T. मोत्वयावहै; CS¹, Ja, Pv, Ta¹, Ta². मोत्वयामहे. 271. B, CS¹, Ja, T. वित्तासिदा. 272. Pv, RŞ, दाणि वि. 273. B, Ja, तुवरदु तुवरदु; P. तुवरेदु 274. B, CS¹, Ja, T. संदाव°. 275. P. °णर। सुद्व प°; SGU. °णर। साधु प°, 276. Ta′, SGU, VV. संकटादो सवक्खो.

निफान्तो राजा। विदूषाकश्व। इरावती निपुणिका प्रतीहारी च। (ष्टृ) मालविका। हला देविं चिन्तिअ वेवदि मे हिअअं। ण आणे ²⁷⁷अदोवरं किं अणुडोदब्वं हविस्सदिति ।

नेपथ्ये।

अचरिअं अचरिअं। अपुण्णे एव पश्चरत्ते दोहरूस्स मुउलैहिं सण्णद्धो तवणीआसोओ। जाव देवीए णिवेदेमि।

उमे श्रुत्वा प्रदृष्टे भवतः।

- (शे) बकुलावलिका। ²⁷⁸आससिदु ²⁷⁹सही। सच्चप्पइण्णा देवी।
- (शै) मालविका । ²⁸⁰तेण हि पमदवणपालिआए पिट्टरो ²⁸¹होम्म ।
- (झो) बक्कलावलिका। तह।

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इति निष्कान्ताः सर्वे । इति चतुर्थोऽङ्कः ।

- (झृ) हला, देशी चिन्तयित्या वेपते मे हृदयम् । न जानेऽतः परं किमनुभवितव्यं भविष्यति ।
- (झू) आश्चर्यम् , आश्चर्यम् । अपूर्ण एव पञ्चरस्त्रे दोहदस्य 15 मुकुलैः सनद्धस्त पनीयाशोकः । याबद्देव्यै निवेदयमि ।
- (झे) आश्विसितु सखी । सत्यप्रतिज्ञा देवी ।
- (है) तेन हि प्रमद्वनपालिकायाः पृष्ठतो भवावः ।
- (झो) तथा।

^{277.} B, CS¹, T संपिद किं अदो वरं; Pv. किं संपदं अदो वरं. 20 278. B, CS¹ आससदु; CS², VV, समस्समदु; K अस्सिहि, अस्सिहि, अस्सिहि. 279. P पिजसही. 280. B, CS¹, Ja, T. तेण अहं प⁰. 281. B, CS¹, Ja T हो(मो)मि।

पञ्चमोऽङ्कः ।

ततः प्रविशासुद्यानपालिका ।

(क) उद्यानपालिका । उविस्तितो मप ¹ किदसकारविहिणो तवणी-आसो अस्स ² वेदिआवन्धो । जाय ³ अणुद्दिदणिओञं उत्ताणं देवीए णिवेदेमि । परिक्रम्य । अहो देवस्स अणुकम्पणीआ मालविआ । तिस्ति तह ⁴ चण्डिआ देवी इमिणा असो अकु समदुत्तन्तेण ⁶पसाद धुमुखी भविस्सिदि । किहें णु खु देवी हवे⁷ । विलोक्य । अझो पसो देवीप⁸ परिअण्डमन्दरो किंवि जदुमुद्दालिब्लदं ⁹मञ्जूसिअं गेण्हिश चउस्सा लादो कुझो सारसओ ¹⁰णिकामदि । पुच्छिसं दाव णं ।

ततः प्रविशति यथानिर्दिष्टः कुब्जः।

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(का) उद्यानपालिका । उवस्रत्य । सारसञ्ज, कर्हि पत्थिदो सि ।

(क) उपिक्षितो मया कृत सत्कारिविधेस्तपनीयाशोकस्य वेदि-काबन्धः । यावदनुष्ठितनियोगमात्मानं देव्ये निवेदयामि । अहो दैवस्यानुकम्पनीया मालिका । तस्यां तथा चण्डिका देवी अनेनाशोककुसुमृष्ट्यान्तेन प्रसादमुखी भविष्यति । कृत्र नु खळ देवी भवेत् । अहो एष देव्याः परिजनाभ्यन्तरः किमपि जतुमुद्रालाञ्छतां मञ्जूषिकां गृहीत्वा चतुः इशालात् कुञ्जः सारसको निष्कामति । प्रक्ष्यमि तावदेनम् ।

(का) सारसक, कुत्र प्रस्थितोऽसि ।

1. B, CS¹, Ja, T. सङ्घारविद्दिणा. 2. B, CS¹, T, Ta¹. मित्तिवेदिआबन्चो; Bh, Pv. मित्तिबन्चो; P, SGU. वेदिआबन्चो. 3. B, CS¹, Ja, T. अणुचिहिदाणि 4. B, K, Ta¹, VV. चण्डीकिदा. 5. CS¹, Ja, T. असोअहरिसदोहलबुत्तन्तेण. 6. Bv, Bh. Pv. पसादाहिमुही; Ja, T. पसादुम्मुही. 7. P, Ta¹, Ta³, भवे. 8. P. देवीपरि³, 9. B, T. मञ्जस; P. चीरमंजूस; Ta¹, VV. चौर्यन्दं. 10. Bh, Pv. णिङ्ममेदि,

- (कि) सारसकः । महुअरिए, ¹¹विज्ञापारआणं बद्याणाणं ¹²णिचदक्तिणा दादव्वा । ¹³ता अज्जपुरोहिदस्स हत्थं ¹⁴पावइस्सं ।
- (की) मधुकरिका। किंणिमित्तं।
- (कु) सारसकः। जदा पहुदि सुदं सेणाव इणा जण्णतुर ¹⁵अरक्खणे णिउचो ¹⁶भद्दिदारओ ¹⁷व सुमिचोचि तहा पहुदि तस्स आउसो¹⁸ णिमिचं अद्वाद¹⁹ ससुवण्णपरिमाणं दक्खिणं देवी दक्खिणी**ए**हिं पडिग्गाहेदि।
- (कू) मधुक्ररिका। जुज्जइ। अह किं देवी। किं ²⁰वाणुचिद्वदि।
 - (कि) मधुकरिके, विद्यापारगाणां त्राह्मणानां नित्यदक्षिणा दातत्या।
 - (की) किंनिमित्तम्।

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- (कु) यदा प्रभृति श्रुतं सेनापितना यज्ञतुरगरक्षणे नियुक्तो भर्तृ-दारको वसुमित्र इति तदा प्रभृति तस्यायुषो निमित्तमष्टा-दशसुवर्णप्रमाणां दक्षिणां देवी दक्षिणीयै: प्रतिमाहयति ।
- (कू) युज्यते । अथ कुत्र देवी । किं वानुतिष्ठति ।

^{11.} B, Ja, T. विज्ञाचारआण P. विज्ञापारगामीण, RŞ वेदपारगाण. 12. B, इमं दिवखणं आसिसाअ; Ja, T. इमां णिच्चदिवखणामासिसाअ, P. इमाणि दिविखणाणिक्काणि. 13. P. ताइं. 14. P. पाविद; Ta¹, पावइदं K. विदरीदं. 15. CS¹, Ta¹, T², °तुरंगर° 16. P. भट्टदा° 17. B, T. om वसुमित्तो. 18. B, CS¹, Ja, T. आडसत्थे 19. B, CS¹, Ja, T. आडसद्धे 20. P. om. विवाणुचिट्टदि.

- (कृ) सारसकः । मङ्गलघरे²¹ आसणत्था ²²भविअ विदन्भविस आदो भादुणा वीरसेणेण पेसिदं²³ लिविअरेहिं वाइअमाण²⁴ लेहं सुणादि ।
- (के) मधुकरिका। को उण विदब्भराजवुत्तन्तो।
- (के) सारसकः। ²⁵वसीकिदो किल वीरसेणप्पमुहेहिं मिट्टणो ²⁶विअ-अदण्डेहिं ²⁷विद्ब्भणाहो। मोइदो से दाआदो माहवसेणो। ²⁸दूदो अ तेण महासाराणि रअणाइं वाहणाइं ²⁹सिप्पआरिआम्इटं परिअणं अ उवाअणीकरिअ मिट्टणो सआसं पेसिदो ³⁰प्रवो किल महारं ³¹पेक्सिस्सिदित्ति।
- (को) मधुक्ररिका। गच्छ अणुचिद्व अत्तणो णिओअं। अहं वि देविं पेक्सिसम्। इति निष्कान्तौ।

इति प्रवेशकः।

(क्र) मङ्गलगृहे आसनस्था भूःवा विदर्भविषयाद् श्रात्रा दीरसेमेन प्रेषितं लेखं लिपिकरैर्वाच्यमानं श्रणोति । 10

- (के) कः पुनविद्भराजवृत्तान्तः।
- (क) वशीकृतः किल वीरसेनप्रमुखैर्भतुर्विजयदण्डैर्विदर्भनाथः । मोचितोऽस्य दायादो माधवसेनः । दूतश्च तेन महासाराणि रत्नानि वाहनानि शिल्पकारिकाम् थिष्ठं परिजनं चोपायनीकृत्य भर्तुः सकाशं प्रेषितः श्वःकिल भतिरंद्रक्ष्यति ।
- (को) गच्छ, अनुतिष्ठात्मनो नियोगम्। अहमपि देवीं द्रक्ष्यामि।

^{21.} B, CS¹, Ja, T. °गे(गि)हके. 22. B, CS¹, Ja, T, Ta¹, Ta² om. भतिज, 23. P, Ta², लिविजरीहिं; RŞ, SGU. लेहजरेहिं. 24. Bh, Pv, लेहपत्तं. 25. Pv, Ta², पिडिगिहीदो. 26. B, CS¹, Ja, T. दण्डचहेहिं. 27. Pv, Ta², °°भराओ. 28. P. RŞ have दूदो later in the sentence. 29. B, CS¹, Ja, T. सिप्पिदारिआ°. 30. B, CS¹, Ja, T. सो किल. 31. P. देक्खिस्सिंदि.

ततः प्रविशति प्रतीहारी।

(को) प्रतीहारी। आणत्ति ³²असो असकारव्वावुदाए देवीए विण्यवेहि ³³अज्ञ उत्तं। इच्छामि अज्ञ उत्तेण सह असो अरुक्त सस्त³⁴ पसूण- रुच्छि पचक्तिकां दुंति³⁵। जाव धम्मासणगद देवं पिडवालेमि । इति परिक्रामिति।

नेपध्ये ।

वैतः लिकौ । दिष्ट्या ³⁶दण्डेनैवारिशिरः सुवर्तते देवः ।

प्रथमः।

³⁷परभृतकलन्याहारेषु त्त्रमात्तरिर्मधुं नयसि विदिशातीरोद्यानेष्त्रनङ्ग इवाङ्गग्रान् । विययकरिणामालानाङ्कै रुपोदबलस्य ते वरद वरदारोधोवृक्षैः सहावनतो रिपुः ॥ १ ॥

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Б

दितीयः।

विरिचतपदं वीरप्रीत्या सुरोपम ³⁸स्रिभि-श्रितसभयोर्भध्येकृत्य स्थितं ऋथकौशिकान् । तव हतवतो दण्डानीकैर्विद्भेषतेः श्रियं परिघगरूभिदोभिः ³⁹शौरेः प्रसद्य च रुक्मिणीम् ॥ २ ॥

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(कौ) आज्ञप्तास्म्यशोकसरकार व्याप्टतया देव्या-विज्ञापयार्थपुत्रम् । इच्छाम्यार्थपुत्रण सहाशोकवृक्षस्य प्रसूनलक्ष्मी प्रत्यक्षी-कर्तुमिति । यावद्धर्मीसनगतं देवं प्रतिपालयामि ।

^{32.} P. om असोअसङ्घारव्वावुदाए. 33. Ta², अप्पत्तं. 34. P. क्वस्त्रतपसूण . 35. Bh, Ta¹, क्वेदं. 36. P. SGU दण्डेनारि. 37. Ta¹, भूतक्तं. 38. Ta², क्वारिभि: 39. B, CS², Ja, Pv, क्विणो:.

(कं) प्रतीहारी । एसो जअसद्स्य्हिद्पत्थाणो भट्टा इदो एवन आअच्छिदि । अहंपि दाव इमस्स ⁴⁰पमुहादो ⁴¹किंविओसरिअ एदं ⁴²मुहाछिन्दतोरणं समास्सिदा होमि। एकान्ते स्थिता ।

ततः प्रविश्वति सवयस्यो राजा।

राजा ।

5

कान्तां विचिन्त्य सुलभेतरसंप्रयोगां श्रुत्वा विदर्भपतिमानमितं बलैश्च । धारामिरातप इवाभिहत⁴³ सरोजं दु:खायते च ⁴⁴हृदयं सुखमञ्जुते च ॥ ३ ॥

(क) विर्षकः । जह⁴⁵ अहं पेक्खामि तह एक्कन्दसुहिदो मवं मविस्स- 10 दित्ति ।

राजा। कथमिव।

- (कं) एष जयशब्दसूचितप्रस्थानो भर्तेत एवागच्छति । अहमपि तावदस्य प्रमुखात् किमण्यपस्तय एतन्मुखालिन्दतोरणं समाश्रिता भवामि ।
- (क) यथाहं परुयामि तथा एकान्तसुखितो भवान् भविष्यति ।

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^{40.} B, T. मुहादो. 41. B, T. समोसरिआ. 42. Ta¹, मुहादा-वरणं. 43. Ta² भिरतं. 44. CS², RŞ, मम मन: 45. B, CS¹, Ja, T. इघ(ह) पेक्खामि.

(ख) विद्वकः । अज्ञ किल देवीए ⁴⁶धारिणीए पण्डिदकोसिई भणिदा । जइ⁴⁷ तुम पसाहणगञ्वं⁴⁸ वहेसि ता दंसेहि मालविभाए सरीरे ⁴⁹वेदन्भं विवाहणेवच्छंति । ताएवि ⁵⁰सविसेसालंकिदा मालविभा । तत्तहोदी कदावि ⁵¹पूरए भवदो मणोरहं ।

राजा। सरवे, ⁵²मदपेक्षानुवृत्त्या निवृत्तेष्यीया⁵³ धारिण्याः पूर्वचरितै: ⁵⁴संमाब्यत ऐवेत्।

(खा) प्रतीहारी | उपगम्य | जेंदु भट्टा | देवी विण्णवेदि तवणीआसो-भस्स ⁵⁵कुष्धुमसोहग्गदंसणेण ⁵⁶मह् आरंभो सफलीकरीअदुत्ति । राजा | ननु तत्रैव देवी ।

- (स) अद्य किल देन्या धारिन्या पण्डितकौशिकी भणिता। यदि त्वं प्रसाधनगर्वे वहिस तद्दशेय मालविकायाः शरीरे वैदर्भे विवाहनेपथ्यमिति । तयापि सविशेषालकृतमालविका। तत्रभवती कदापि पूरयेद्भवतो मनोरथम्।
- (ला) जयतु भर्ता। देवी विज्ञापयति । तपनीयाशोकस्य कुसुमसौभाग्यदशेनेनमभारंभः सफलीक्रियतामिति ।

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46. P, SGU. om. धारिणीए 47. B, CS¹, Ja, T. तुमं जिद 48. Ta², पसाहणओणेहण वहेसि 49. B, CS¹, Ja, T. om. वेदब्मं. 50. B, CS¹, Ja, T. मिवसेसकोद् अलं. 51. P. P. मंवदो वि मणोरहं पूरोदि. 52. CS¹, Ja, T. मदपेक्षामनप्राप्प'; B, क्षामनुवृत्त्या. 53. B, CS¹, CS², Ja, T. अनया घारिण्या. 54. Pv, RŞ संभाव्यमेतत्. 55. Bh, Pv, RŞ, VV, भसोहादं°; B, CS¹, Ja, T. कुसुमुग्गमिसिरै. 56. B, CS¹, CS², Ja, T. अज्जउत्तेण सह पञ्चविकादंति.

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- (सि) प्रतीहारी । अह इं । ⁵⁷जहारुहसंमाणसुहिदं अन्देउरं विसिष्णिअ मालविआपुरोएण अत्तणो परिजणेण सह देवं पडिवालेदि । राजा । सहषं विदृषकं विलोक्य । जयसेने, गच्छाप्रतः ।
- (स्वी) प्रतीहारी । इदो इदो देवो । ⁵⁸इति परिकामन्ति ।
- (खु) विदृषकः । विलोक्य । भो वअस्स ⁵⁹ किंचि परिवृत्तजोव्वणो विअ वसन्दो पमदवणे लक्सीअदि ।

राजा । यथाइ⁶⁰ भवान्

अग्रे विकीर्णकुरवकफलजालितिभद्य⁶¹मानसहकारम् । परिणामाभिम्रखमृतोरुत्सुकयति यौवनं चेतः ॥ ४ ॥

- (स्) विदृषक:। परिक्रस्य। मो, अअं सो दिण्णणेवच्छो⁶² विभ 10 कुसुमत्थवएहिं तवणीआसोओ। ओलोएदु भवं।
 - (खि) अथ किम्। यथाईसम्मानसुखितमन्तःपुरं विसृज्य मालवा कापुरोगेणात्मनः परिजनेन सह देवं प्रतिपालयति ।
 - (स्वी) इत इतो देवः।
 - (खु) मो वयस्य, किंचित् परिवृत्तयौवन इव वसन्तः प्रमद्वने 18 रूक्ष्यते ।
 - (खू) भो, अयं स दत्तनेपथ्य इव कुसुमस्तवकैस्तपनीयाशोकः। अवलोकयतु भवान्।

^{57.} B, CS¹, Ja, T. जह तुह सम्माणसुंह 58. CS¹, CS², Ja, RŞ. इति; परिकामित ; P. सर्वे परिकामित 59. P. किंवि. 20 60. Bh, Pv ययावृत्तं 61. B, T. °ळकहीममान ; CS¹, Ja, Ta¹, °ठकभिद्यमान P. °ळविभुज्यमान 62. B, Ja, Ta¹, °वतपो°.

राजा । स्थाने खल्वयं प्रसवमन्यरोऽम्त् । यदयमिदानीमनन्य-साधारणी⁶³ शोभामुद्ध⁶⁴हति । पश्य ।

सर्वाज्ञोकतरूणां⁶⁵ प्रथमं स्चितवसन्तविभवानाम् । निर्वृत्तदोहदेऽस्मिन् सक्तान्तानीव ⁶⁶कुसुमानि ॥ ५ ॥

(खृ) विद्षकः । भो वीसद्धो होहि। अम्हे सु⁶⁷ संणि⁶⁸हिदेसु विधारिणी पस्सपरिविट्टिणि मारुविअं अणुमण्णेदि।

राजा। सहर्षम्। सखे, पश्य।

मामियभ्युत्तिष्ठति देवी ⁶⁹विनयादन्दियता⁷⁰ प्रियया। विस्तृतहस्तकमलया नरेन्द्रलक्ष्म्या वसुमतीव॥ ६॥

ततः प्रविद्यति धारिणी मालविका परित्राजिका विभवतश्च परिवारः।

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- (**खै**) मालिका। आत्मगतम्। जाणाभि णिमित्तं कोदुआरुंकारस्स। तहिव⁷¹भिसिणीपत्तगदं सिललं विअवेदि मे हिअअं। अवि अ दक्खिणेदरं विमेणअणं ⁷²बहुसो फुरदि।
 - (खृ) भोः, विश्वब्धो भव। अस्मासु संनिहितेष्वपि धारिणी पार्चवर्तिनीं मालविकामनु मन्यते ।
 - (खे) जानामि निमित्तं कौतुकारुं कारस्य । तथापि विसिनीपत्रगतं सिल्लिमिव वेपते मे हृदयम् १ अपि च दक्षिणेतरदिष मे नयनं बहुशः स्फुरित ।

^{63.} P. °रणां. 64. B, CS¹, Ja, T. पुष्पति. 65. B, T, °कलतानां. 66. B, T. मुकुलानि. 67. T. छम्हासु. 68. B, T तहगदेसु; Bv, CS¹, Ja, Pv, उनगदेसु. 69. Pv, Ta² देनीनचनात्. 70. P. उपस्थिता. 71. Pv, Ta² पुनखरपत्त°. 72. P. पट्युज्ञ.

	विद्षक:। भो वअस्स ⁷³ विवाहणेवच्छेण ⁷⁴ सविसेसं खु सोहदि
	⁷⁵ अपहोदी मारुविआ ।
	राजाः। ⁷⁶ पश्याम्येनाम् । येषा
	अनतिलम्बिद्कूलनिवासिनी
	बहुभिगभरणैः प्रतिभाति मे ।
	उडुगणैरुदयोन्मुखचन्द्रिका ⁷⁷
	⁷⁸ गतहिमैरिव चै त्रविभावरी ॥ ७ ॥
(खो)	देवी । उपेत्य । जेदु अज्ञउत्तो ।
(खौ)	विदृषकः । वड्ददु होदी ।
	परित्राजिका । विजयतां देव:।
	राजा । भगवति, अभिवादये
	परित्राजिका । ⁷⁹ अमिभतसिद्धिर स ्तु ।
	1
(खं)	देवी । सिस्मतम् । पसो दे अन्हेहिं तरूणीजणसहाअस्स असोओ
(सं)	द्वा । सास्मतम् । पता द अन्हाह तरूणाजणसहाअस्स असाआ संकेतघरअं ⁸⁰ संकप्पिदो ⁸¹ ।
(禧) ——	•
(खं) 	संकेतघरअं ⁸⁰ संकप्पिदो ⁸¹ ।
(खं) ——	संकेतघरअं ⁸⁰ संकप्पिदो ⁸¹ । (स्त्रे) भो वयस्य, विवाहनेपथ्येन सिवशेषं खळ शोभतेऽत्रभवती मालविका।
(खं)	संकेतघरअं ⁸⁰ संकप्पिदो ⁸¹ । (स्तै) भो वयस्य, विवाहनेपथ्येन सिवशेषं खळ शोभतेऽत्रभवती
(खं)	संकेतघरअं ⁸⁰ संकप्पिदो ⁸¹ । (स्ते) भो वयस्य, विवाहनेपथ्येन सिवशेषं खळ शोभतेऽत्रभवती मालविका । (स्तो) जयत्वार्यपुत्र: ।

^{73.} P. असंदेहं before विवा° 74. P. वेवाहिअणे'; Ta¹, वेवाहिएण णेवच्छेण. 75. RŞ om अत्तहोदी. 76. P, RŞ पश्याम्या-भरणांटकृता मेनाम. 77. Pv, Ta², 'मुखकौमुदी। 78. B, T, Ta¹ हतिह°. 79. P, VV. अभिप्रेतिस°; Ta² अभिटिषतिस°. 80. B, CS¹, Ja¹ 'गे(गी)हको°. 81. Bh, Bv. Pv. विसिष्णदी.

(खः) विदृषकः। मो आराहिओ सि ।	
राजा । सबोडमशोकमभितः परिकामन् ।	
नायं देव्या भाजनत्वं न नेयः	
सत्काराणामीद्दशानामञ्जोकः ।	
यः सात्रज्ञो माधवश्रीनियोगे	5
पुष्पैः ञ्चसत्याद्रं स्वत्प्रयत्वे ॥ ८ ॥	
(ग) विद्षकः । भो वीसद्धो भविअ तुमं जोव्वणवदिं इमं पेक्ख ।	
(गा) देवी। कं।	
(गि) विद्षकः । तवणीअ।सोअस्स कुसुमसोहं ।	
सर्वे उपविद्यान्ति।	10
राजा । मालविकां विलोक्य आत्मगतम् । ⁸² कष्टः खल्ल संनिधि- विप्रयोग: ⁸³ ।	
अहं रथांगनामेव प्रिया सहचरीब मे ।	
अनेनुज्ञातसंपर्का घारिणी रजनीव नौ ॥ ९ ॥	
प्रविश्य ⁸⁴ ।	15
कञ्चकी । जयतु देवः । अमात्यो विज्ञापयति । तस्मिन् विदर्भ-	
⁸⁵ राजोपायने द्वे ⁸⁶ शिल्पकारिके मार्गपरिश्रमाद् ळसशरीरे⁸⁷ इ ति	
(खः) मोः भाराधितोऽसि ।	
(ग) भोः विस्तब्घो भूत्वा त्वं यौवनवतीमिमां पश्य ।	
(गा) काम्।	20
(गि) तपनीयाशोकस्य कुमुमशोभाम् ।	
82. P, VV. कष्टं. 83. Pv, Ta², ममाद्य संनिहितस्यापि वित्रयोगः; P. वियोगो भमाद्यः 84. P. ततः प्रविशति कञ्चुकी. 85. Bv, P. SGU. विदम्भविषय° 86. Pv, T, Ta¹, VV, शिल्पदारिके. 87. B, CS¹, Ja, T, दलघुश°; Ta¹ °त्लघुश°.	

पर्व न प्रतेशिते । संपति हेरोपस्थानगोग्रो । नहा 89नां हेरो

	दातुमहतीति ।	
	राजा। प्रवेशय ते।	
	कञ्चकी । यदाज्ञापयति देवः । इति निष्कस्य ताभ्यां सह पुनः प्रविश्य ⁹⁰ । इत इतो भवत्यौ ।	ā
(गी)	प्रथमा । जनान्तिकम् । हला ⁹¹ रअणिष, अपुर्वे वि एदं रा अ डलं पविसन्तीष पसीददि मे अब्भन्दरगदो अप्पा ।	
(गु)	द्वितीया । जोसिणिए, महवि ५०वं । अत्थि ⁹² खुरुोअवादो आ- आमि सुंह वा दुक्खं वा ⁹³ हिअअसमवत्था कहेदित्ति ।	
(ग्)	प्रथमा । सो दाणिं सचो होदु ।	10
	कञ्चकी । एष देव्या सह देविस्तष्ठिति । उपसर्पतां भवत्यौ ।	
	उमे उपसर्पतः।	
	मालविका परिवाजिका च चेटयो दृष्ट्वा परस्परमवलोकयतः।	
(गृ)	उभे । प्रणि रत्य । जेदु भट्टा । जेदु भट्टिणी ।	
	(गी) हला, रजनिके, अपूर्वमप्येतद्राजकुरुं प्रविशन्त्याः प्रसीदति म्माभ्यन्तरगत आत्मा ।	15
	(गु) ज्योत्स्निके, ममाप्येवम् । अस्ति खल्ल लोक्तवादः, आगामि मुखं वा दुःखं वा दृदयसमयस्था कथयतीति ।	
	(गू) स इदानीं सत्योभवतु ।	
	(गृ) जयतु भर्ता, जयतु भट्टिनी।	20

^{88.} P. कृत्वा न⁰. 89. Ta¹. तदाज्ञापियतुमहिति देव:. 90. CS¹, Ja, प्रविष्ट: . 91. K, Ta², मञ्जणिए. 92. B. CS¹, Ja, K, T. कोखटपवादो. 93. Pv, VV, हिअजं समत्थीकरोदि.

गजा । ⁹⁴निषीदतम् । अभे उपविष्टे ।

	राजा । कस्यां कलाया ⁹⁵ मभिविनीते भवत्यौ ;	
(गे)	उभे । भट्टा ⁹⁶ सगीदे अञ्भन्दरम्ह । राजा । देवि, गृह्यतामनयोरन्यतरा ।	
(गै)	देवी । मारुविष, इदो ⁹⁷ पेक्ख । कदरा दे संगीदसअआरिणी रुचइ ।	5
(गो)	उमे । मालविकां ⁹⁸ दृष्टा । अम्हो भट्टिदारिका । इति प्रणम्य । ⁹⁹ जेदु जेदु भट्टिदारिआ । इति तया सह बाष्पं विस्रुजतः ।	
	सर्वे ¹⁰⁰ सविस्मयमवलोळयन्ति ।	
	राजा। के भवत्यों का वेयम्।	1
(गौ)	प्रथमा । देव, इअं अम्हाणं भट्टिदारिआ । राजा । कथमिव ।	
	(गे) भर्तः, संगीतेऽभ्यन्तरे स्वः।	
	('गै) मालविके, इतः पश्य। कतरा ते संगीतसहचारिणी रोचते।	
	(गो) अहो मर्तृदारिका। जयतु जयतु मर्तृदारिका।	10
	(गौ) देव, इयमस्माकं भर्तृदारिका ।	

^{94.} B, P. स्वागतम्। इत्तो निषीदतम् 95. P. 'भियोगो भवत्यो:. 96. P, om. भट्टा. 97. P, देवख. 98. P, विलोवय. 99. P, om. जेद्व जेद्व भट्टिदारिजाः 100. Ta¹, विस्मयादव⁰.

- (गं) उमे । सुणादु भट्टा । जो सो भट्टिणो विजअदण्डेहिं विद्व्भणाहं वसीकरिअ बन्धणादो मोइदो कुमारो माहवसेणोणाम तस्स इअं कणीअसी भइणी मालविआ णाम ।
- (गः) देवी । ¹⁰¹कहं राअदारिआ इअं । चन्दणं खुमए ¹⁰²पादुओव-ओगेण दुसिदं ।

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राजा । अथात्रभवती कथमित्थंम्ता ।

- (घ) मालविका। निःश्वस्य। आत्मगतम्। विहिणो णिओएण।
- (घा) द्वितीया। सुणादु भट्टा। दाआदवसंगदे अम्हाणं ¹⁰³भट्टिदार**ओ** माहवसेणे तस्स स्रमचण अज्ञसुमदिणा अम्हारिसं परिअणं उज्झिस ग्दं ¹⁰⁴अवणीदा एसा।

राजा । श्रुतपूर्वे ¹⁰⁵मयैतावत् । ¹⁰⁶ततस्ततः ।

- (गं) शृणोतु मर्ता। यः स भर्तुर्विजयदण्डैर्विद्मंनार्थे वशीकृत्य बन्धनान्मोचितः कुमारो माधवसेनो नाम तस्येयं कनीयसी भगिनी मारुविका नाम।
- (गः) कथं राजदारिकेयम । चन्दनं खळु मया पादुकोपयोगेन 1 दूषितम् ।
- (घ) विधेर्नियोगेन।
- (घा) शृणोतु भर्ता । दायादवशंगतेऽस्माकं भर्तृदारके माधवसेने तस्यऽमात्येनार्यसुमतिनास्मादृशं परिजनसुज्झित्वा गूढमपनी-

^{101.} P, अम्हो. 102. B, Ja, T. पादुआपरिभोएण. 103. Bv, P. भट्टदा°. 104. CS¹, Ja, K, Pv, T. आणीदा. 105. B, CS¹, Pv, T. मयैतत्. 106. P. om. ततस्तत:

- (घ) उमे¹⁰⁷। ¹⁰⁸अदोवरंण ¹⁰⁹आणीमो। परित्राजिका। अतः परमहं मन्द्भाग्या कथयिष्यामि।
- (धी) उमे । अज्जकोसिईए विअ सरसंजोओ ।
- (घु) मालविका। ¹¹⁰णं सा एव्व।
- (घू) उभे । जदिवेसधारिणी अज्जकोसिई दुक्खेण विभावीइदि । ⁶
 ¹¹¹भअवदि वन्दामो ।

 परिव्राजिका । खस्ति भवतीभ्याम् ।

 राजा । कथमाप्तवर्गोऽयं ¹¹²भगवत्याः ।

 परिव्राजिका । एवमेतत् ।
 - (घ) अतः परं न जानीम:।

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- (घी) आर्यकौशिक्या इव स्वरसंयोगः।
- (घु) ननु सा एव।
- (घू) यतिवेषथारिणी आयंकोशिकी दुःखेन विभाव्यते । भगवति, वन्दावहे ।

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^{107.} B, T, Ta¹. द्वितीया, 108. Bv, P, Pv, Ta² add एन्तिझं एव्य before अदो. 109. B, CS¹, Ja, T. आणामि. 110, CS¹, Ja, T, RŞ, VV. अह इं. 111. B, CS¹, Ja, T. मअविदिणमोदे; Bv, Bh, Pv. दुवेवि अम्हे भअविदिं वन्दामहे. 112. P. भवत्या:

(घु) विद्षकः । तेण हि ¹¹³कहेदु भअवदी अत्तहोदीए ¹¹⁴वुत्तन्दसेसं। परित्राजिका । सबैक्कन्यम् । श्रूयतां तावत् । माधवसेनसचिवं सुमतिं ममाप्रजमवगच्छ ।

राजा। ¹¹⁵उपलब्धम् । ततस्ततः।

परिव्राजिका । स इमां तथागतआतृकां मया सार्धमपवाद्य भवत्संबन्धापेक्षया पथिकसार्थं विदिशागामिनमनुप्रविष्टः ।

राजा। ततस्ततः।

परित्राजिका । स ¹¹⁶चाटन्यन्ते निविष्टो गताध्वा वणि**ञ्जनः** ¹¹⁷अध्वश्रमातों विश्रमितुम् ।

राजा। ¹¹⁸ततस्ततः।

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परिवाजिका। ततश्च।

तूणीर¹¹⁹पट्टपरिणद्धभुजान्तराल— मापा¹²⁰िष्णिलम्बिशिखि¹²¹बईकलापधारि । कोदण्डपाणि निनदत् प्रतिरोधकाना— मापातदुष्प्रसहमाविरभुदनीकम् ॥ १०॥

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(घृ) तेन हि कथयतु भगवती अत्रभवत्या वृत्तान्तरोषम् ।

113. B, Ja, T, Ta¹. कहेदु दाणि. 114. B, T. बुत्तन्तं दाव असेसं. 115. B, CS², P. उपलक्षित. 116. B, Ja. गन्तव्यमन्तरेण; RŞ, अटव्यन्तरेण. 117. B, Ja, RŞ от. अव्वश्रमार्तो विश्रमितुम; CS². विणिग्गण इव विश्रमितुमारब्ध: 118. B, Ja. किं चान्यत्; Pv, Ta¹, Ta². किंनु भूयः 119. P°. बन्ध॰. 120. Bv, P. SG, U. आकर्णलम्ब॰. 121. Bv, P°. शिखिपिच्छ॰.

मालविका भयं रूपयति।

(घे) विद्षकः । मा भाआहि । अदिकन्तं खु 122तत्त्वहोदी कहेदि । राजा । ततस्ततः ।

> परित्राजिका । ततो मुहूर्ते बद्धयुद्धास्ते पराङ्मुखीकृताः सार्थवाहयोद्धार¹²³स्तस्करैः ।

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राजा । भगवति ! अतः परिम हानी कष्टं श्रोतव्यम् । परित्राजिका । इन्त ! ततः स मत्सोदर्यः

इमां परीष्सुर्दु 124 जीते पराभिभन्नकातराम् भर्तृत्रियः त्रियैर्भर्तुरानृण्यमसुभिर्गतः ॥ ११ ॥

(धै) प्रथमा। हा हदो 125 सुमदी।

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(घो) द्वितीया। अदो खु महिदारिआए इयं समवस्था संवुत्ता।

परिवाजिका बाष्पं 126विसृजति।

राजा । भगवति, तनुभृता 127 मीहशी लोकयात्रा । न शोच्य-स्तत्रभवान् सफलीकृतभर्तृ (पण्डः । 128 ततस्ततः ।

(घे) मा बिमेहि। अतिकान्तं खलु तत्र भवती कथयति ।

- (धै) हा हतः सुमति:।
- (घो) अतः खलु भर्तृदारिकाया इयं समवस्था संवृत्ता ।

^{122.} P, SGU भअवदी. 123. B. J, T. तस्करा: 124. B, Ja, Pv, T. दुर्जाते: 125. B. T. आं हदो सुमदी णं; Bh, Pv. हंहो गदो तादोमरणं. 126. P. विकिरति. 127. B, Bh, Ja, Pv, T, Ta² 20 तबुर्यजा 128. P. om. तत्स्ततः.

परिव्राजिका । ततोऽहं 129मोहभुपगता यावत् संज्ञामु 130पल मे

	दुर्छभद्शेना संवृत्ता ।	
	राजा । महत् खल्ल ¹³¹ क्कच्छ्रममुभूतं भगवत्या ।	
	परित्राजिका । ततो आतृशरीरमिसात् कृत्वा पुनर्नवीकृतवैधव्य-	
	दुःखया मया त्वदीयं देशनवतीर्थ इमे काषाये गृहीते ।	Ē
	राजा । ¹³² युक्तः सज्जनस्यैण पन्थाः । ततस्ततः ।	
	परित्रः जिका । ¹³³ सेयमाटविकेभ्यो बीरसेनं बीरसेनाच देवीं गता । देवीगृहे लब्धविशया मया पुनर्देष्टेत्येतदवसानं कथायाः ।	
(घौ)	मालविका । अत्मगतम् । किं णुखु संपदं भट्टा भणादि ।	
	राजा । अहो परिभवोपहा ¹³⁴ रिणो विनिपाताः । कुतः ।	10
	प्रेष्यभावेन नामेयं देवीशब्दक्षमा सती । स्ननीयबस्त्राक्रियया ¹³⁵ पत्रोणं बोपयुज्यते ॥ १२ ॥	
(घं)	धारिणी । ¹³⁶ भअवदि ! तुए अभिजणवीदं मालविअं अणाचक्ल- न्दीए असंपदं किदं ।	
The stage of the second	(घो) किंनु खळ सांप्रतं भर्ता भणति ।	16
	(र्ष) भगवति त्वयाभिजनवतीं मारुविकामनाचक्षाणयाऽसांप्रतं कृतम् ।	
131. SGU,	129. P. ततो मोहं गताहं. 130. B. T. प्रतिलेमें; R.Ş. लमे. Bv, Bh, Pv. कष्टं. 132. R.Ş. युक्तम्। स°, 133. Bv, P, तत इयमप्याट°, 134. B. वेऽपहा°; Ja, T, °वे प्रहा°, 135. Bv, a, Pv, पत्रोणिवो°, 136. Pv, Ta², भजवदीए.	20
	~/ ~ ') ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '	

परिव्राजिका । शान्तं पापम् । कारणेनैव खळु मया नैभृ¹³⁷त्यमव-लम्बतम् ।

(घ:) धारिणी। किं विअ तं कारणं।

राजा । ¹³⁸यदि वक्तव्यं कथ्यताम् ।

परित्रः जिका । श्रूयताम् । इयं पितरि जीवति केनापि ¹³⁹देवयात्रा-गतेन ¹⁴⁰सिद्धादेशेन साधुना मत्समक्षं समादिष्टा । संवत्सरमात्रं प्रेष्यमावमनुम्य ततः सदृशमनृगामिनी भविष्यतीति । ¹⁴¹तमवश्य-भाविनमादेशमस्यास्त्वतादशुश्रूघया परिणमन्तमावेक्ष्य कालप्रतीक्षया-मया साधु कृतमिति पश्यामि ।

(घ) किभिव तत्कारणम्।

राजा। युक्तोपेक्षा।

प्रविद्य ।

कञ्चकी । देव, कथान्तरेणान्तरितमिदममात्यो विज्ञापयित 142 । विद्भगतमनुष्ठेयमवधारितमसाभिः । देवस्य तावद्भिपायं श्रोतुमि-च्छामिति ।

राजा । मौद्गल्य !, तत्रभवतोर्भात्रोयेज्ञसेनमाधवसेनयोर्द्वे 143राज्यमि-दानीमवस्थापयितुकामोऽस्मि ।

137. B, Ja, T. नैंघुण्यं°, 138, B, CS², Ja, T. om. यदि-कथ्यताम, 139. Bv, P, SGU. लोकयात्रा°, 140. B, Ja, T. शिवादे शकेन सा°. 141. T om. this sentnce and has in its place the words विद्रभगत°—°च्छामीति found in the coming stakment of the Kañeukī. 142. T. includes these, two sentences in the previous statement of the परित्राजिका. 143. P. द्वयो राज्यं स्थाप-यित्तम्.

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तौ पृथग्वरदाकुले शिष्टामुत्तरदक्षिणे । नक्तं ¹⁴⁴दिवं विभज्योभौ शीतोष्णकिरणावित्र ॥ १३ ॥ कञ्चकी । ¹⁴⁵देव !, प्वममात्यपरिषदे निवेदयामि ।

राजाङ्गुल्यानुमन्यते । निष्कान्तः कञ्चुको ।

- (ङ) प्रथमा । जनान्तिकम् । भट्टिदारिए, दिट्टिआ भट्टिदारक्षो अद्ध-रज्जे पडिट्ठं गमिस्तिदि ।
- (ङा) मालविका। ¹⁴⁶एत्तिअं दाव बहु ¹⁴⁷मन्तव्वं ¹⁴⁸जं जीविदसंसआदो ¹⁴⁹मुत्तो।

प्रविश्य

कञ्चकी । विजयतां देव: । अमात्यो विज्ञापयति । अहो कल्याणी 10 देवस्य बुद्धिः मन्त्रिपरिषदोऽप्ये 150 वमेव दर्शनम् । कुत: । द्विधा विभक्तां श्रियमुद्धहन्तौ धुरं रथाश्वाविव संग्रहीतुः । तौ स्थास्यतस्ते 151 नृपती निदेशे पग्स्परोप 152 ग्रहनिर्विकारौ ॥ राजा । तेन हि मन्त्रिपरिषदं ब्रूहि । 153 सेनान्ये वीरसेनाय लिख्यतामेवं कियतामिति ।

(ङ) भर्तृदारिके ! दिष्ट्या भर्तृदारकोऽघराज्ये प्रतिष्ठां गमिष्यति ।

(ङा) एतावत्तावद् बहु मन्तव्य यज्जीवितसंशयानमुक्तः ।

144. B, Ja, T. नक्तं दिनं, 145. P, Ta¹. om देव. 146. B, CS¹, Ja, T. एदं; Bh, एवं, 147. B, T. मणिदव्वं 148 Pv, T, Ta¹, Ta², जो. 149. B, CS¹, Ja, T. विमुत्तो. 150. B, CS¹, Ja, T. ° प्येतदेव. 151. B, CS¹, Ja, T. नृ ।ते; 152. P. SGU. परस्परावपह. 153, Bv, SGU, सेनापतथे.

कञ्चकी । यदाज्ञापयित देवः । इति निष्कस्य सप्राभृतकं लेखं गृहीत्वा पुनः प्रविश्य । अनुष्ठिता प्रभोराज्ञा । अयं पुनिरदानीं देवस्य सेनापतेः पुष्पिमत्रस्य सकाशात् ¹⁵⁴सप्राभृतको लेखः प्राप्तः । प्रत्यक्षीकरोत्वेनं देवः ।

राजा । सहसोपसृत्य प्राभृतकं सोपवारं शिरसि छत्वा परिजनायापैयति । लेखं च नाटयेनोद्वेष्टयति ।

(**डि**) देवी । आत्मगतम् । अन्हहे, तदोमुहं ¹⁵⁵एव्व णो हिअअं । सुणिस्सं दाव गुरुअणकुसरुाणन्दरं पुत्तस्स वसुमित्तस्स वुत्तन्तं ।

156स्रदिभारे खु मे पुत्तओ सेणावङ्गणा णिउत्तो ।

राजा । उपविश्य वाचयित । स्वस्ति । यज्ञशरणात् सेनापितः पुष्पिमत्रो वैदिशस्थं पुत्रमायुष्मन्मिमित्रं स्नेहात् परिष्वज्यानु-दर्शयित । विदितमस्तु । योऽसौ 157राजस्ययज्ञदीक्षितेन मया राज-पुत्रशत परिवृतं वसुमित्रं गोत्पारमादिश्य 158संवत्सरोपावर्तनीयो निर्गालस्तुरगो 159विसृष्टः स सिन्घोदिक्षणे रोधिस चरन्नश्चानीकेन यवनानां 160प्रार्थितः । तत उभयोः सेनयोर्महानासीत् संसर्दः ।

(ङ) अहो ततोमुखमेवनो हृदयम् । श्रोष्यामि तावद्गुरुजनस्य कुशलानन्तरं पुत्रस्य वम्रुमित्रस्य वृत्तान्तम् । अतिभारे खळु से पुत्रकः सेनापतिना वियुक्तः । 5

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^{154.} B, Bh, CS², Ja, T. सोत्तरीयप्रभृतको. 155. RŞ. मे, 156. Bh, P, Pv, SGU. अहि आरे. 157. CS¹ Ja, T. राजयका. 158. B, CS¹, Ja, T. वत्सराय. 159. B, CS¹, Ja, T. विसर्जित: 160. RŞ निर्षिद्ध: Ta¹, परिक्षिप्त:

देवी विषादं निरूपयति।

राजा । कथमीहरां संवृत्तम् । शेषं पुनर्वाचयति ।

ततः परान् पराजित्य वसुमित्रेण धन्त्रिना । प्रसद्यद्वियमाणो मे वाजिराजो निवर्तितः ॥ १५ ॥

(डी) देवी। इमिणा¹⁶¹ अस्ससिदं मे हिअअं।

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राजः । लेखशेष वाचमित । "सोऽहमिदानीमंशुमतेव सगरः पौत्रेण प्रत्याहृताश्वो यक्ष्ये । तिद्दानी¹⁶²मकालहीनं विगतरोषचेतसा भवता वधूजनेन सह यज्ञसे¹⁶³वनायागन्तव्यम् इति ।"

राजा । अनुगृहीतोऽस्मि ।

परित्राजिका । दिष्ट्या पुत्रविजयेन दम्पती वर्धते । देवी विलोक्य । 10 भर्तासि वीग्पलीनां 164 श्लाध्यायां स्थापिता धुरि । वीरस्रिति शब्दोऽयं तनयात्त्वास्रुपस्थितः ॥ १६ ॥

(ङु) विदृषकः । होदि, परितुट्ठो ¹⁶⁵म्हिजं पिदरं अणु¹⁶⁶जादोवाच्छोति । राजा । मौद्गस्य ! ननु कलमेन यूथपतिनु¹⁶⁷कृतः । कञ्चकी ।

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- (डी) अनेनाखस्तं मे हृदयम्।
- (ङ्) भवति, परितुष्टोऽस्मि पत्पितरमनुजातो वत्स इति ।

161. P. दाणि अ°; Ta¹, VV. इमिणा दाणि; Ta² इमिणा अस्स-स्नदिः 162. P. कालहीमं 163. P. यज्ञांसदश्चनाय. 164. B, CS¹, T. रलाध्यानां 165. B, T. om ज. 166. Pv, Ta² परित्रा° 167. 20 B, CS¹, T. अणुजादओ; P, SGU. अणुगदो. नैतावता वीरविजृम्भितेन चित्तस्य नो विस्मयमाद्धाति । यस्याप्रधृष्यः प्रभवस्त्वमुचै-¹⁶⁸रग्नेरपां दग्धुरिवोरुजन्मा ॥ १७ ॥

राजा । मौद्गल्य, यज्ञसेनश्यालमुररीकृत्य मुच्यन्तां सर्वे बन्धनस्थाः । 5
कञ्चकी । यदाज्ञापयति देवः । इति निष्कान्ताः ।

- (ङू) देवी । जयसेणे गच्छ । इरावदीष्पमुहाणं अन्देउराणं पुत्तस्स ¹⁶⁹विअअवुत्तन्तं णिवेदेहि ।
- (ङ) प्रतीहारी । तह । इति प्रस्थिता ।
- (हे) देवी। एहि दाव।

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- (है) प्रतीहारी। प्रतिनिवृत्य। इअंग्हि।
 - (ङू) जयसेने गच्छ । इरावतीप्रमुखानामन्तःपुराणां पुत्रस्य विजयवृत्तान्तं निवेदय ।
 - (ङु) तथा।
 - (के) एहि तावत्।

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(डै) इयमस्मि।

^{168.} P. वहे: . 169. B, Ja, K, T. वृत्तन्तं. 1691—13

- (को) देवी । जनान्तिकम् । जं मए असोअदोहरूणिओए मारुविआए पिंडणादं तं से अहिआणं अ णिवेदिअ महवअणेण इराविदं अणु-णेहि । तुए ¹⁷⁰अहं ¹⁷¹सचादो ण ¹⁷²भसिद्वेत्ति ।
- (डो) प्रतीहारी । जं देवी आणवेदि । इति निष्क्रम्य पुनः प्रविश्य भट्टिणि, पुत्तविजअणिमित्तेण¹⁷³ परितोसेण अन्देउराणं आहरणाणं मंजूसान्द्रि संवृत्ता ।

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- (ड) देवी । किं पत्थ अचिरिअं । ¹⁷⁴साहारणो खु ताणं मह अ अअं अब्सुदओ ।
- (ङ:) प्रतीहारी । जनान्तिकं, भिटिणि, इरावदी विष्णवेदि । सरिसं खु देवीए¹⁷⁵ पहवन्तीए । तुह वश्रणं पुढमसंकिषदं ण जुच्चइ अण्णहा 10 कादुंति ।
 - (ङो) यन्मयाशोकदोहदनियोगे मालविकाये प्रतिज्ञातं तदस्या अभिजनं च निवेद्य मम वचनेनेरावतीमनुनय। त्वयाहं सत्यात्र भ्रशयितव्येति।
 - (ङो) यद्गद्दिन्याज्ञापमति । भद्दिनि पुत्रविजयनिमित्तेन परितोषे-णान्तःपुराणामाभरणानां मैजूषास्मि संवृत्ता ।
 - (ङ) किमत्राश्चर्यम् । साधारणः खळु तासां मम चायमभ्युदयः ।
 - (ङः) भट्टिनि इरावती विज्ञापयति । सदृशं खळु देव्याः प्रभव-न्त्यास्त व वचनं प्रथमसंकल्पितं न युज्यतेऽन्यथाकर्तुमिति ।

^{170.} B, T. अंअ. 171. B, CS^1 , Ja, T. संवादो. 172. P, 20 SGU. परिब्मंसइदव्वेत्ति. 173. Ta^1 . °तेण विभत्तपरितोसाणं; तेण अविहृदपरितोसाणं. 174. B, CS^1 , Ja, T. रणो णं अब्भुदओ. 175. P. om देवीप्.

(च)	देवी । भगवदि, तुर अणुमदा इच्छामि अज्ञप्रमादिणा ¹⁷⁰ पुढ- मसंकप्पिदं मारुविञं अज्ज उत्तरस ¹⁷⁷ पडिवादेदुम्	
	परित्राजिका । इदानीमपि त्वमेवास्याः प्रमवसि ।	
(चा)	देवी । मालविकां हस्ते गृहीत्वा । अज्जउत्तो ¹⁷⁸ इदं ¹⁷⁹ पिअणि- वेदणाणुरूवं पारितोसिअं पडिच्छदु ।	
	राजा ¹⁸⁰ सबीडं जोषमास्ते।	
(चि)	देवी । सस्मितम् । किं भवधीरेदि मं भज्जउत्तो ।	
(ची)	विद्षकः । होदि, एसो लोअन्ववहारो सन्वो वि णववरो ¹⁸¹ लज्जा- दुरो होदित्ति ।	
	राजा विदृषकमवेक्षते ।	1
(चु)	विदृषकः । अहवा देवीए एव्व ¹⁸² किद्प्पणअविसेसं दिण्णदे- वीसहं मालविञं अत्तमवं पडिम्महीदुं ¹⁸³ इच्छदि ।	
	(च) भगवति, त्वयानुमता इच्छामि आर्यसुमतिना प्रथमसंकल्पितां मारुविकामार्यपुत्रस्य प्रतिपाद्यितुम् ।	
	(चा) आर्यपुत्र इदं प्रिपनिवेदनानुरूपं पारितोषिकं प्रतीच्छतु ।	1
	(चि) किमवधीरयति मामायपुत्रः।	
	(ची) भवति, एष स्रोकव्यवहारः सर्वोऽपि नववरो स्र्व्जातुरो भवति ।	
	(चु) अथवा देन्यैव क्रुतप्रणयविशेषां दत्तदेवीशब्दां मारुविकामत्र- भवान् प्रतिमहीतुमिच्छति ।	
178.]	176. CS ¹ , Ja, T. पढमं किंद. 177. B, CS ¹ , Ta, T. उववादेंदु. B, CS ¹ , Ja, T, Ta ¹ . इमं. 179. Ta ¹ . विस्सक्षणिवे ⁰ . 180. B, Ta, T, Ta ¹ . ब्रीडां नाटयति. 181. B, T. ठळाउठो. 182. T.	2

अक्किदप्पणिविसेसं. 183. Bh, Ta1. अरुहिद.

(चू) **देवी । ए**दाए ¹⁸⁴राजदारिआए अहिअणेण एव्व दिण्णो देवी-सदो । किं पुनरुत्तेण । परित्राजिका । मा मैवम् । ¹⁸⁵अप्याकरसम्रत्पन्ना मणिजातिरसंस्कृता ।

अप्याकरसमुत्पना माणजातिरसस्कृता । जातरूपेण कल्याणि ¹⁸⁶न हि सयोगमईति ॥ १८ ॥

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- (चृ) देवी। मरिसेंदु भअवदी। अञ्सुदअकहाए मए ण ¹⁸⁷रुक्खिदं । जअसेणे गच्छ दाव। ¹⁸⁸कोसेअपत्तोणं उवणेहि।
- (चे) प्रतीहारी। जं देवी आणवेदि। इति निष्क्रम्य पत्रोर्णं गृहीत्वा पुनः प्रविश्य। देवि, ¹⁸⁹एदं।
- (चै) देवी । माळविकामवगुण्ठच¹⁹⁰ । दाणि अज्ज उत्तो ¹⁹¹पडिच्छदु । 10 राजा । देवि, त्वच्छासनादप्रत्युत्तरा¹⁹² वयम् । परित्र∤जिका । हन्त प्रतिगृहीता ।
 - (चृ) एतस्या राजदारिकाया अभिजनेनैव दत्तो देवीशब्द:। किं पुनरुक्तेन।
 - (चृ) मर्षयतु भगवती । अभ्युदयकथया मया न रुक्षितम् । जय-सेने गच्छ तावत् । कौशेयपत्रोणेमुपनय ।
 - (चे) यछेवी आज्ञापयति । देवि, एतत् ।
 - (चै) इदानीमायपुत्रः प्रतीच्छतु ।

184. Bh, VV. जदाराजदारिका इंज ब्राह्मिणोण तदा दिण्णोसेदे°. 185. B, CS¹, Ja, T. अस्माकमुत्सवमणिजातिपुरस्कृत: . 186. B. 20 CS¹, Ja, T. तर्हि. 187. B, CS¹, Ja, T. पदमं णालक्खदं. 188. B, T. कोसेजं RŞ °पत्तोण्णजुअलं. 189. P. इंद तं. 190. B, CS¹, Ja, T, Ta¹.; अवगुण्ठनवतीं कृत्वा. 191. B, T. अज्जउत्तक्षणिं द्वं पडिच्छ आ. 192. B, CS¹, Ju, T. °नं प्रत्यनुत्तरा:

(चा)	विदूषकः । अम्हा दवाए ""अणुऊरुदा ।	
	देवी परिजनमव ोक्तयति ।	
(चौ)	। परिजनः । माळविकामुपेत्य । जेदु भट्टिणी ।	
	देवी परिव्राजिकां ¹⁹⁴ निर्वणयति ।	
	परिव्राजिका । नैतिचित्रं त्विय । कुतः	5
	प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवन्ते भर्तृवत्सलाः ¹⁹⁵ साध्व्यः ।	
	अन्यतिरतां श्रतानि हि समुद्रगाः 196 प्रापयन्त्यिवधम् ॥ १९॥	
	प्रविश्य ।	
(혁)	निपुणिका । जेदु भट्टा । इरावदी विण्णवेदि । जं उवआरादिक्रमेण	
	तदा ¹⁹⁷ भहिणो ¹⁹⁸ अवरद्ध तं सअं भहिणो अणुऊरुं म ए आअरिदं ।	10
	संपदं पुण्णमणोरहेण भट्टिणा ¹⁹⁹ पसादमेतेण संभावइद्व्वेति ।	
(বঃ)	देवी । णिउणिए, ²⁰⁰ अवस्सं ताए संदेसं ²⁰¹ सेविदुं अ ज्जउत्तो ²⁰² जाणिस्सदि ।	
	(चो) अहो देव्या अनुकूरुता।	
	(चौ) जयतु महिनी।	15
	(चं) जयतु भर्ता । इरावती विज्ञापयति । यदुपचारातिक्रमेण	
	तदा भत्रें अपराद्धं तत्स्वयं भर्तुरनुकूलं मयाचरितम् । सांप्रतं	
	पूर्णमनोरथेन भर्ता प्रसादमात्रेण संभावयितब्येति ।	
	(चः) निपुणिके, अवश्यं तस्याः संदेशं सेवितुमार्यपुत्रो ज्ञास्यति ।	
	193. P. Ta¹ adds ਕਾਰਫ਼ੀਫ਼ੀ before ਬਾਹਾ⁰. 194. P. ਕਰੇਫ਼ਾਰੇ :	00

193. P, Ta¹ adds अत्तहोदो before अणु°. 194. P. अवेक्षते; SGU. अवलोकपति. 195. B, J, T. तन्व्य: 196. B, T. उदिधम्. 197. B, CS¹, T. तदाहं. 198. B, Bh, CS¹, Ja, T. अवरद्धा. 199. B, CS¹Ja. संपसादमे°. 200. B. adds विण्णवेहित before अवस्स. 201. B, CS¹, Ja. T. सेविंद. 202. P, SGU. संदेसमणु-जाणिस्सदि.

(छ) निपुणिका। ²⁰³ जं देवी आणवेदि। इति निष्कान्ता। षरित्राजिका। देव, ²⁰⁴ अहममुना ²⁰⁵ भवतसंबन्धेन चरितार्थे माधवसेनं ²⁰⁶ सभाजयितुमिच्छामि ²⁰⁷ यदि मे तव प्रसादः।	
(छा) देवी । ²⁰⁸ भभवदि न जुत्तं ²⁰⁹ अम्हे ²¹⁰ परिचतुं । राजा । भगवति, मदीयेषुलेखेषु तत्रभव तस्त्वामुद्दिश्य समाजना- क्षराणि ²¹¹ पातियिष्यामि ।	5
परिव्राजिका । युवयोः स्नेहेन परवा थं जनः । (छि) देवी । आणवेदु अज्जउत्तो किं भूओ वि पिअं ²¹² अणुचिद्वामि । राजा । ²¹³ किमतः परमपि प्रियमस्ति । तथा ²¹⁴ पीदमस्तु ।	
त्वं मे प्रसादसुमुखी भव चिष्ड नित्य— मेतावदेव वरये प्रतिपक्षहेतोः । भरतवाक्यम् आञ्चास्यमीतिविगमप्रभृति प्रजानां संपत्स्यते न खळु गोप्तरि नाप्रिमित्रे ॥ २० ॥	10
तपरस्पत न खलु गाप्तार नामिनत्र ॥ र ॰ ॥ इति निष्कान्ताः सर्वे । पश्चमोऽङ्कः ।	15
इति महाकविकालिदासविरचितं मालविकामिमित्रं नाम नाटकं समासम् ।	
(छ) यद् देवी आज्ञापयति । (छा) भगवति, न युक्तमस्मान् परित्यक्तम् ।	20
203. B, CS², Ja, K, T. अणुगिहीदम्ह. 204. T. त्वदुक्ता. 205. B, CS¹, Ja. त्वत्सवन्धेन. 206. B, CS¹, Ja, T. त्वदाज्ञया हष्ट्वा नयनसाफल्यं कर्तुमिच्छामि. 207. B, T. om यदि मे तद प्रसाद: 208. Bh, Ta¹. अवसिदकज्ञाए मअवदीए. 209. B, J, T, अम्हाणं. 210. Bh, CS², Ta¹. परिचृदं. 211. B, T. सभाजनानि. 212. B, CS¹, Ja, T. उवअरिस्सं. 213. B, T. मम तावदेतावदेव प्रियम्. 214. P. तथापि भवतु एवम् तावद.	

ABBREVIATIONS

- B. Bollensen's edition of Mālavikāgnimitra, Leipzig, 1879.
- Bh. Manuscript no. 473 of 1899-1915 of the Mālavikāgnimitra, belonging to the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
- Bh. K. Bharatakosa by M. Ramakrishna Kavi, Sri Venkateswara Oriental Series, no. 30.
- BV. Variant readings recorded in Bollensen's edition.
- CS. Manuscript no. 35 in Devanagari script belonging to the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, Malavikagnimitra, text only.
- CS.² Manuscript no. 36 in Bengali script belonging to the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, Mālavikāgnimitra, text only.
- Ja. Manuscript no. 324 of the Mālavikāgnimitra, belonging to the Raghunatha Temple Library, Jammu.
- K. The commentary of Kāṭayavēma on the Mālavikāgnimitra, edited by S. P. Pandit together with the text. Bombay Sanskrit Series, no. VI, 1889.
- Kat. Katayavēma, the commentator.

- Kum. The Kumārasambhava of Kālidāsa. edited by W. L. Pansikar Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay, 1923.
- Kuv. The Kuvalayananda of Appaya Dīkṣita. Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay, 1917.
- Megh. The Meghadūta of Kālidāsa, edited by Dr. S. K. De. Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, 1957.
- Nī. The commentary of Nīlakantha, edited together with the text in the Vānī Vilas Series.
- P. The Mālavikāgnimitra, edited by S. P. Pandit (Bombay Sanskrit Series no. VI. 1889).
- Pv. Variant readings recorded in Pandit's edition.
- Prat. The Pratāparudra Yasobhūṣaṇa, edited by K. P. Trivedi, Bombay Sanskrit and Prakrit Works LXV.
- Ragh. The Raghuvaṃs'a of Kālidāsa, edited by K. P. Parab. Nirṇaya Sagar Press, Bombay, 1925.
- RS. The Mālavikāgnimitra of Kālidāsa with the commentary, Sārārthadīpikā of Sahrdayatilaka Rāma Sāraka, edited by C. Sankara Rama Sastri, Sri Balamanorama Press, Madras, 1929.
- SGU. Mālavikāgnimitram of Kālidāsa with English Translation, notes and Kāṭayavēma's commentary, edited by Dr. P. S. Sane, Dr. P. H. Godbole and Shri H. S. Ursekar

- (Book-seller's Publishing Company, Bombay, 1959).
- S. D. The commentary Sārārthadīpikā of Pandit Rāma Ṣāraka. (See under RṢ.).
- S'aK. The Abhijñānas'akuntalam of Kālidāsa, edited by H. H. Rama Varma and K. Rama Pisharoti (Mangalodayam Press, Trichur).
- S'. P. The S'ringāraprakās'a of Bhoja by Dr. V. Raghavan, Madras, 1963.
- T. Mālavikā et Agnimitra Edidit Dr. Otto Tullberg, Bonnae ad Rhenum H. B. Koenig MDCCCXL.
- Ta. Manuscript no. B. 5225 of the Mālavikāgnimitra, belonging to the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji Sarasvati Mahal Library, Tanjore.
- Ta.² Manuscript no. B. 5227 of the Mālavikāgnimitra, belonging to the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji Sarasvati Mahal Library, Tanjore.
- Tan. C. Manuscript no. B. L. 5227 (a) of an anonymous commentary on the Mālavikāgnimitra, belonging to the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji Sarasvati Mahal Library, Tanjore.
- ViK. Kālidāsa-Vikramorvasīya, edited by H. D. Velankar, Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, 1961.
- VV. Mālavikāgnimitra with the commentaries of Kāṭayavēma and Nīlakaṇṭha (Vāṇī Vilas Series).

MALAVIKAGNIMITRA

(Brief notes)

SI. Page & No. line

- (1) 2.5. विवेकविश्रान्तम्। Kāṭayavema takes this as an adverb, कियाविशेषण=(You have spoken) thoughtlessly. But it can also be taken as a noun in which case the sentence would mean: "You have spoken what is devoid of reason". Nīlakaṇṭha's explanation: विवेकरहितं विचारजून्य-मित्यथै: shows that he took it us a noun.
- 2. 7. पुराणिमत्येव न साधु सर्वम्।. That there was always an initial prejudice against a new work in a tradition-bound country like India is clear from this verse. Newcomers in the field of poetry had to struggle against this prejudice. The Sararthadīpikā (S. D.) p. 4 quotes a verse which indicates that the prejudice was not only against what was new but also against what was near and familiar. The verse runs as follows—

नवीनकविकान्ये चेज्ञागर्ति रसशालिता पारिभद्रवरोम् ले किं न स्यात् फाणितोदयः । संस्तुतादपरिज्ञातस्तस्माद्वैदेशिकः कविः ततोऽपि तावत् स्वर्यातो याति श्रद्धेयसूक्तिताम् ॥

"If the poetry of a new poet can evoke emotions, why cannot sugar be found at the foot of a paribhadra tree? The poetry of an un-

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known poet is heard with greater reverence than that of a familiar one, even more so that of a foreign poet and even more so that of a poet who has gone to the other world".

The same commentary sees in this verse which occurs in the context of the a bandonment of the well-known dramas of the older poets and the choice of a new poet's drama for representation on a particular occasion, namely, the spring festival, an attempt on the part of the poet to hint at the subject matter of the drama, namely, the attachment of the King to the young and newly arrived $M\bar{a}lavik\bar{a}$ in preference to his previous wives $Dh\bar{a}rin\bar{n}$, $Ir\bar{a}vab\bar{n}$ and so on:

This stanza enunciates a general principle as to how new poetry should be judged. As such it is away from the subject matter (it is aprakrta). But after understanding this openly expressed general principle, we understand by the process of suggestion that critics prefer the present new work of Kālidāsa to the older works of other poets. This second idea relates to the subject-matter (prakrta). Thus, there is in this verse, the figure of speech called अपस्तुत-अंसा which is defined as follows—

अप्रस्तुतस्य कथनात् प्रस्तुत यत्र गम्यते । अप्रस्तुत प्रशंसेयं सारूप्यादिनिमन्त्रिता ॥

Prat. p. 443

- Sl. Page & No. line
- शिरसा प्रथमगृहीताम. The S. D. points out (3)*2.* 13. that in this verse also, the coming subjectmatter of the drama is indicated. The verse is an example of the figure of speech called Upama. In the construction of the second half, the word परिजन: comes as the main word to be qualified (pradhana) and the word घारिण्या: as the qualifying word (apradhana). This suggests. says the S. D. that in this drama, धारिणी is the minor heroine and that one of her retinue (परिजन) namely. Malavika is the main heroine. The question is: Did Kālidāsa have any intention to make this suggestion? Can a reader who is reading the drama for the first time and who does not already know the story understand any such suggestion at so early a stage in the To me, this is doubtful. example of the traditional way of reading the drama, the remark of S. D. is interesting.
- (4) 3.3. জুনিজ ম Kāṭ takes this word as বুলিব and some mss. also have that reading. Pandit has followed him. Kāṭ quotes the following definition of it—

तदेतच्चिलतं नाम साक्षाद् यदभिधीयते । व्यपदिश्य पुरावृत्तं स्वाभिप्रायपकाशकम् ॥

The source of the quotation is not known. The definition means that in this dance the dancer expresses her own love under the pretext of dancing for an old story. The definition would be more appropriate if the word were word as

the word ভত conveys the idea of pretext or disguise. Daṇḍin's Kavyadars'a I. 34 mentions a dance called ভতিব. Neither ভতিব nor বতিব is found in the Bharatakos'a. ভতিক is an old attested form of the word. See V. Rāghavan S'rngaraprakas'a pp. 556-557 where some interesting details about this dance and some references are given.

- (5) 3.12. নাণ্যনুহালেणাই অন্ধৃতী অঞ্চ A ring having the figure of a serpent worked on it and studded with a precious stone having the power to cure snake poison. This rings plays an important part in the subsequent plot.
- (6) 5. 2. অন্তিইবাৰি—Though absent (from the area). The idea is that Mālavikā is kept so busy learning the art of dancing that she is always away from the queen. This has been done deliberately by the queen so that the King may not have a chance of seeing her.
- (7) 5. 7-8. चित्तलेहं आअरिअस्स = the portrait made by the artist. The word आअरिअ (आचार्य) was used in a very wide sense to cover not only scholars but also artists. The two rival teachers of dancing, Gaṇadāsa and Haradatta are also called Ācāryas in the first Act.
- (8) 8.6-7. काम खलु सर्वस्यापि कुलविद्या बहुमता. Gaṇadasa means that even though it is natural for everybody to feel pride in his inherited family learning, his own high regard for the art of

dance-drama is not merely that. It is not false pride (भिध्यागीरवम्), but based on solid grounds. The S. D. suggests that it is not false because it is not absent at any time or place nor in any Being. The reasons for his high regard are given in the verse below.

- (9). ৪. 9. কান্ব করু বাস্তব্য. Dance-drama is here a কর and the adjectives কান্ব and বাস্তব্য imply a comparison with the sacrifice (কর) prescribed in the Vedas in favour of the dance-drama. The latter is a more charming spectacle than a sacrifice which involves slaughter of animals. The S. D. points out that both the actors and the spectators enjoy a dance-drama as such whereas it is, in itself, a strenuous affair even if its reward, namely, heaven may be pleasant. The words জামনন্বি and মূন্য: and কর suggest that dance is as respectable and dignified as any ritual enjoyed by Scripture. It is, therefore, fit to be held in high regard by everybody.
- (10) 8. 10. रुद्रेणेद्मुमाञ्चतन्यतिकरे स्वाङ्गे विभक्त हिंचा।
 Rudra or S'iva has divided Dance into two kinds: लास्य and ताण्डव and alloted the former to the left side of his body which is really Pārvatī and the latter to the right side which is himself. लास्य is the graceful form of Dance understandably associated with Woman and ताण्डव is the vigourous form, appropriate to the male. That S'iva and Pārvatī themselves perform the Dance shows their high regard for it.

It is natural that Ganadasa also should hold it in high regard.

- (11) 8.11. त्रेगुण्योद्भवमत्र लोकचिरतं नानारसं दृश्यते।. This also gives another reason why Dance is held in high esteem by Gaṇadāsa as by others. It depicts the various activities of human beings caused by the three guṇas सत्त्व, रजस् and तपस् and enables the actors and the spectators to enjoy the different kinds of aesthetic emotions (Rasās) called S'ṛṅgāra, Vīra etc.
- (12) 8.12. नाटयं भिन्नरुचेजनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनम्।. एकं here means 'unique' as no other art can do what Dance-drama can do, namely, please people of different types, characters, temperaments and tastes (भिन्नरुचे:). The word बहुधा can be construed either with भिन्नरुचे:=differing in taste in a multiplicity of ways or with समाराधनम् = pleasing in different ways. See Bharata-Natyas'astra I. 107-116 (Gaekwad Oriental Series XXXVI).
- (13) 9.6. भाविकम. Kāṭ takes this word in the sense of dance expressive of feelings (भाविकं भावयन्। नृत्यमित्यर्थः). The S. D. p. 14, explains it in a similar way. तेन (भावेन) निर्वृत्तं भाविकं सात्त्विकं नृत्यमित्यर्थः The gestures expressive of emotions seem to be meant here. Though the dance which Mālavikā is being taught is ठास्य, the word भाविक here does not seem to nave a technical meaning and therefore, does not refer to the twelfth अक् of ठास्य having that name recognised by Bharata

for a prakarana. See Bharata, Nāṭyasāstra, XXXI. 477-524, Kashi Sanskrit series, 60 and Dr. Raghavan, S'ṛṅgāraprakāsa, p. 541.

- (14)9. 8. आत्मगतन. Bakulāvalikā says to herself. that is, she thinks on the basis of Ganadasa's opinion that Malavika might very well excel Iravati, the pupil of the other teacher Haradatta in the art of dancing and in winning the King's heart. This is a private thought of hers. It is a delicate matter and it is easy to understand that she would not like to say it aloud to others. Hence, she says it to herself only: आत्मगतम्. The reason given by Pandit that Bakulavalika does not wish Iravati to notice her speaking with Ganadasa about her friend Malavika does not seem to be correct. because immediately after this, she does speak aloud to Ganadāsa about Mālavikā. Secondly. Iravati is not there and there is no question of her hearing anything
- (15) 10.7.8. ঘারবির্থি ন্য জা etc. The art of a teacher, imparted to a specially gifted pupil, attains excellence, just as rain water, deposited in a sea-shell, turns into pearl."

In this verse, the first half makes a general statement which is supported by a comparison, the *upamāna* of which is mentioned in the second half. The whole verse is, therefore, mainly a general statement and constitutes the exagon. From that one understands that the

teaching imparted to Malavika by Ganadasa attains special excellence and this is a meaning relating to the subject-matter. The figure of speech is, therefore, अप्रस्तुतप्रशासा. See note (2).

(16) 10.12. पञ्चाङ्गाभिनय. Kāt identifies this dance with पेरण and quotes the following definition of it from the नृतरनाकर.

नृतं तथा च कैवारो घमंरो वागडं तथा । गीतं चेति समाख्यातं प्रेरणस्याङ्गपञ्चकम् । आभिस्त्वेतत् प्रयोक्तन्यं कैवारं वागडं विना ।

In the edition of this commentary published by the Nirnayasagara Press in 1924, the संगीत-रत्नाकर is given as the source of the quotation and ममरो जागरं तथा is the reading instead of धर्मरो वागडं तथा and त्रिभः instead of आभिः Kat further says that this reference by Ganadasa to another dance पञ्चाङ्गाभिनय shows that Malavika has already mastered छल्कि. The S. D. (p. 16) on the other hand, quotes, without specifying the source, the following two definitions—

कराभ्यां चरणाभ्यां च शिरसा चामिनीयते । यत्र वस्तुनि विज्ञेयः पश्चाङ्गाभिनयो हि सः ॥ चित्ताक्षिभूहस्तपादेशेष्ठादिसाम्यतः । पत्राद्यवस्थाकरणं पश्चाङ्गाभिनयो मतः ॥

(17) 11.9. দিপ্সবিৎকানক:. This Interlude, called দিপ্স=mixed on account of its being enacted

by a combination of higher, that is, Sanskrit speaking and lower, that is, prākṛt—speaking characters, was meant to give the audience the following bits of information, (a) Malavikā is staying with the Queen as her attendant, (b) she is learning the art of dancing, (c) she is very beautiful, (d) she is being kept away from the King by the Queen, (e) the King sees her portrait and is attracted by her, (f) from her appearance, talent and mode of behaviour, it is presumed that she comes from a good family, (g) that she has been sent to the Queen by her step brother Vīrasena.

- (18) 11. 10. मन्त्रिणा लेखहस्तेनान्वास्प्रमान: waited upon by the minister holding a letter in his hand. अन्वास्प्रमान: expresses the idea of somebody sitting after and near somebody else, to show respect and to serve. See Raghu, I. 56.
- (19) 11. 13. কি দাবিদহার বৈদ্য: ?=What has the King of Vidarbha decided? or Has the King of Vidarbha made up his mind and if so, what?
- (20) 11.15. নিব্যাদিবানী প্লাব্রাদিকজ্বদি. Another reading is संदेशम for নিदेशम्. The latter is more appropriate to the context as it expresses better the King's anger against Vidarbha whom he considers to be lower in status than himself.
- (21) 12. 2. पितृब्यपुतः.....मोक्तब्य इति is the gist of the letter which the King had written to Vaidarbha. From तन्न वो is the latter's reply.

(22) 12.5. বল্লা বিহিব etc. is a question. Another reading is—বল্লা ব বিহিবন. This would not be a question, but the two negatives would result in an affirmative. The effect would be the same in both cases.

In the reply of Vaidarbha, the S. D. (p. 14) sees the use of three out of the four aspects of royal policy, namely, सामन भेद and दान as taught in the Arthas āstra. The use of the polite expressions व and पूज्य represents सामन् the request that Agnimitra should remain neutral as between Vaidarbha and Madhavasena represents भेद and the offer to make an effort to find the lost sister of Madhavasena represents दान. If the S. D. is right, this would be an example of sastra lying beneath the surface in Kālidāsa's literary art.

- (23) 12.13. मौर्यसचिव Kāṭ takes this as a proper name, the S. D. takes only मौर्य as a proper name, the meaning of the whole word being Minister Maurya Other readings are: आर्यसचिवं, मोद्गलसचिवं There is some doubt as to what the original reading was. That he was a minister and a brother-in-law of Vaidarbha is all that is clear.
- (24) 12. 15. मोकता माध्यस्तं="'I shall release Madhavasena. Kāṭ. has the reading मोक्ता माध्यसंतं: and explains it मोक्ता मुक्तो भिवता। मुश्रते: कर्मणि छट्.
 The S. D. on the other hand, says: तुनन्तम् Kāṭ's

explanation is rather farfetched. The adopted reading is well supported by manuscripts.

- प्रकृत्यिव : The Vaidarbha is a natural (25)enemy of King Agnimitra because he is the King of a neighbouring country. This is according to sastra. See Yājñavalkvasmrti I. 345 and the Mitaksara thereon where the theory of mandala is described. Also Kautalya. Arthadastra II. pp. 110ff (Trivandrum Sanskrit Series LXXX. In the whole of this context including the seventh verse. Kālidāsa is anxious to conform to the sastras. In fact, the minister actually says: शास्त्रहमाह देव: (p. 13. l. 6)="Your Majesty has spoken according to sastra" and the King replies: तेन हावितथं तन्त्रकार-वननम="Let the words of the author of the Tantra, that is, the sastra, come true." fact that the word tantra usually brings to one's mind the tantric literature, centering round the worship of S'akti is not a difficulty here as Pandit seems to have felt because the word has also the general meaning of Sastra. example, in the expression सर्वतन्त्र स्वतन्त्र often applied to great Acaryas=proficient in many s'astras.
- (26) 13.7. স্বিশ্বেষ্টিরন্ড্য: etc. The verse contains a general statement that a newly-enthroned King, not having yet taken root among his subjects, can be easily uprooted, like a newly-planted tree. This general statement does not directly relate to the subject-matter. It is,

therefore, अप्रकृत. From it, one understands through न्यञ्जना, something relating to the subject-matter (पक्त), the Vaidarbha, namely, that being a new King, he can be easily dislodged. The figure of speech is, therefore, अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा [See note (2)].

- (27) 13. IO. इद्मेव निमित्तमादाय = "Taking this as the basis (or pretext)". इदमेव can refer to the words of Vaidarbha's letter, proposing only a conditional release of Mādhavasena or the words of the s'āstra as set forth in stanza 8, according to which a newly-enthroned King who has not yet taken root in the hearts of his subjects is easy to be uprooted.
- (28) 15. 4. জর্থ মদনিবন্দ etc. The first half of this stanza is a general statement while the second half gives a particular instance of it. It is, therefore, an example of অথান্বন্থেনে which is defined as follows—

उक्तिरथीन्तन्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयो: ।

Kuv. p. 131

As, from the general statement, one also understands through च्यञ्जना, a meaning relating to the King, Queen Dharani, Malavika and the Vidusaka who all constitute the subject-matter, there is अवस्तुतवद्यासा also, the definition of which is given in note (2). As there is the relation of विश्व and प्रतिविश्व between प्रभु in the general statement and सचञ्च: in the particular

instance of it, there is also the figure called

चेद् विम्बप्रतिबिम्बत्वं दष्टान्तस्तद्लंकृतिः।

Kuv. p. 55

- (29) 15.11. पेक्लिस्सिस. The other reading, found in Bh.P. R.S. SGU and T is देक्जिस्सिस. Bollensen is of the opinion that Kālidāsa uses the root देख in the speeches of lower characters with one another. See B. Vorrede, pp. 13-14.
- (30) 16.1. ত্যাৰ্মিন্যানাথী. In this stanza, the Kancuki, not only describes the rivalry of the two dance-masters but also expresses his own feelings of high regard for them.
- (31) 16. 2. সাবাবিৰ হাণে বিজ্ঞী = "Like emotions incarnate". Though Kālidāsa usually draws his imagery from external Nature, sometimes, it is based on Art and Literature. সাবী here means the aestic emotions to be depicted by dance and drama. বৃল্যামিল্যাখা, as Kāṭ says. The great proficiency of the two teachers in dance and drama, is here suggested.
- (32) 16. 8. न च न परिचितो etc. Haradatta describes how the King, though unknown to him and attractive, appears in his majesty, to be a new person and awe-inspiring, like the Ocean which is ever-changing and therefore, forbidding and inviting with its marine fauna and its precious stones. अधुष्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च यादोरलेरिताणेवः। Raghu I. 16.

(33) 16.14. द्वारे नियुक्त etc. It is better to take द्वारे एक as an अनुक्समास rather than take द्वारे as a separate word. The first half of the stanza fells us why Manadasa approaches the King with some confidence, but the second half explains why he feels timid after all. Though both Haradatta and Ganadasa feel timid while going near the King, the latter is described as somewhat more timid, suggesting that Haradatta perhaps enjoyed the King's favour.

The S. D. (p. 26) points out as many as four figures of speech in this stanza as follows—

(a) বৰ্ষা. Ganadasa approaches the King with timidity. In the second half of the verse, this timidity is fancifully interpreted as the silent turning away, by the lustre of the King, of the look of Ganadasa who was approaching the King with permission and with an escort. This fanciful interpretation is বৰ্ণাহ্যা—

संभावना स्यादुत्प्रेक्षा वस्तुहेतुफलात्मना ।

Kuv. p. 31

(b) विभावनाध्यनि. In the first half of the stanza, permission to enter and an escort are mentioned. This suggests the absence of any cause for timidity. The fanciful interpretation in the second half, however, suggests timidity. The presence of the effect in the absence of the cause is the figure called विभावना which is here suggested.

The definition is

विभावना विनापि स्यात कारणं कार्यजन्म चेतु ।

Kuv. p. 98

- (c) A simile is also suggested (उपमाध्वनि) when we understand a resemblance between the forbidding lustre of the King and the forbidding soldiers. See Raghu I. 37 for a comparison of royal lustre with an army.
- (d) Lastly, contrast (ন্যুবিইন্ত) is also suggested, if we take হছি as standing not only for the sense of vision, but for all the senses, because the King's lustre turns away all the senses, whereas the sun's lustre turns away only the gaze.

Whether Kālidāsa infended to introduce all these four figures of speech is a matter for consideration.

18. 2. अत्रभवतः **किल मम** च There (34)etc. is symmetry in the way in which the two insults are reported. Ganadasa is reporting the insult uttered by Haradatta by repeating the latter's own words: नायं मे पादरजसापि तृहयः Here Haradatta refers to Ganadasa as अप which is not respectful. Haradatta reports the insult spoken by Ganadasa as follows — अत्रभवत: किल मम च समुद्रपल्व-लयोरिवान्तरमिति. If these words are put in Ganadasa's month, अत्रभवत: would refer to Haradatta and मम to Ganadasa. But then, there would be no insult at all, because according to the

order of the words, Ganadāsa would be comparing Haradatta to an Ocean and himself to a pool. Therefore, the words must be put in Haradatta's mouth. In other words, these would constitute a report by Haradatta of Ganadāsa's insult and not a repetition of Ganadāsa's own words of insult. If that is the case, why Haradatta should refer to Ganadāsa respectfully as সমমনত্ত after having first referred to him as अप is not clear.

- 18. 7. 8. अवहितो देव: श्रोतुमईति = "Your (35)Majestv may kindly listen attentively." Ganad**ā**sa seems to have understood that the testing of the relative merits of the two teachers would take place by means of questions put to them by the King who has already been referred to as प्राद्भिक='questioner' or by means of disputation by the two teachers. Later, the King is going to say not seriously: तेन हि प्रस्तूपतां विवाद:=" let then the disputation begin ". This is also clear from the Vidusaka's question: ार्क ते स्रलहनिग्गहेण विवादेन=" what is the use of having a disputation in which you run the risk of being defeated "?
- (36) 18.9. fag araa. The King had no idea at all of testing the teachers by putting questions to them or by holding a disputation between them. The scheme of the Vidūsaka and the King is that the teachers should produce their respective pupils and give a practical demonstration of their teaching as that would give the King

an opportunity to see Malavika. Pandita Kausiki is in the know of this scheme and that is why the King suggests that the test should take place in her presence and that of the Queen. Kausiki, when she comes, is going to say that a teacher cannot be tested by mere words, as a dance-drama is essentially a practical art: देव प्रयोगप्रधान नाम नाट्यशास्त्रम्। किमत्र वाण्ट्यवहारेण (p. 22, l. 5-6). The King does not want the test to begin before the arrival of Pandita Kausiki. Hence he says तिष्ठ तावत्—" wait a moment!" and adds a plausible reason for it, namely, that the Queen may otherwise suspect him of partiality.

- (37) 18. 14. अमुं प्रस्तावम्।. The whole episode of the quarrelling rival teachers and their desire to be publicly tested as to who is the better teacher is meant here.
- (38) 20.1. স্বান্ধ্যান্ত্র etc. There is a tradition that the Sun patronises Fire by transferring its own lustre to it at sun-set. That is why the Fire, already lustrous during day-time, shines all the more at night. The Moon, on the other hand, is altogether dim during day-time but shines brilliantly when patronised by the Night. Thus the patronage by the Night is more effective than that of the Sun. There is a hint here that the Queen's patronage of Ganadasa would be more effective than the King's patronage of Haradatta. The purpose of

Kaus'iki is to encourage the reluctant Queen to agree to the testing of the two teachers.

- (39) 20.6. पीडमिंद्शं। In Indian dramaturgy, पीठमदैक is a companion of the Nayaka and helps him in his love-affairs. As applied to the Kausikī by the Vidūsaka, the expression apparently means that she is a companion of the Queen. But the Vidūsaka also hints that she is a help to the King in his love-affairs. She is in the know of and a party to his scheme to help the King to see Malavika.
- (40) 20. 9-10. মন্ত্ৰান্তভ্কৃতা বৈদী etc. মন্ত্ৰত stands for ornaments which are not only beautiful but also auspicious. The Queen is compared to স্থা, the three Vedas and so মন্ত্ৰান্তভ্কৃতা is to be understood with স্থা also. The S. D. (p. 31) suggests that the fact that the স্থা prescribes holy ritual (মন্ত্ৰু) is what is meant by being adorned by it. Kausikī is compared to সহ্যাত্মাবিহা, The suggestion is that, just as the latter leads to the attainment of Supreme Bliss, in the same way, Kausikī leads to the King's bliss, namely, Union with Mālavikā.
- (41) 20.14. सहशक्षमयो:—"both having similar and befitting forbearance". Both the Earth and Queen Dharini are expected to have patience befitting their high mission and responsibility. Though the verse is addressed to the King Kausiki may be hinting to the Queen that she should show great forbearance in regard to

the King's effort to meet Malavika with the help of the Vidusaka.

- (42) 21. 9-10. अलमुपालम्भेन। उपालम्म ordinarily means scolding or censure. It has been so used earlier in the मिश्रविष्कम्भक when the second maid says—तुह उवालम्भे पडिदम्ह (p. 4, l. 2). Here the word seems to be used in the sense of joke=परिहास as the S. D. explains (p. 32). This is an unusual meaning.
- (43) 22. 4. तेन हि प्रस्तयतां विवाद: = "Let then the disputation begin". The King is not serious in saying this. He does it only to give an opportunity to Kausikī to say that demonstration is the very life of dance-drama.
- (44) 22.12. पेक्लामो उरमसंवादं = "Let us watch the ram-fight". This is, of course, an extraneous matter (अवकृत) but it suggests the idea: "Let us watch a contest between the two dance-masters". This being the subject-matter, the figure of speech is अग्रस्तुत्रशंसा.
- (46) 23. 5. ननु स्वाङ्गसौष्ठवातिरायमुभयोदेष्टवती भगवती = "Your Reverence must have already seen the

supreme excellence of the persons of the two teachers ''. Another reading is: स्वाङ्गसौष्ठवाभिनयम् found in that commentary and some of the The meaning would then be: "Your reverence must have seen the dancing of the two teachers, executed in their own excellent persons. The King hints, chiefly to satisfy the Queen, that Kausiki can now give her verdict on the merits of the two teachers without further test. Of course, there is also a hint to Kausikī that she should propose that the teachers should produce their pupils and give a demonstration of their success as teachers. stanza 16, she declares that teacher to be the best who can dance who can dance well himself and can also impart his skill to his pupils. सौष्ठब, see note 60.

- (47) 23.11. शिष्य किया कस्यचिद्रात्मसंस्था etc. The whole of the stanza is in the form of a general statement from which a meaning relating to the subject-matter namely, the two rival teachers, is understood. This is also a case of अवस्तुतवर्शसा. It may be noted that Kālidāsa is very fond of this figure of speech which occurs, not only in the Sanskrit verses, but also in the prose passages in Sanskrit or Praket.
- (48) 24. 9. एवमापद्यते। विनेतु: etc. = "It would amount to that. A teacher's choice of an undeserving pupil would reveal the immaturity of his mind". The second part of the King's statement is an explanation of the first part.

It is, therefore, proper that the King himself should say it. To put it into the month of Ganadasa as CS, CS², P, Ta¹ and Ta² do cannot be the correct text.

- (49) 25. 2. अलं अन्जउत्तरस उस्साहकारणं मणोरहं पूरिअ
 "Do not try to meet my lord's wishes, the cause of his enthusiasm". Outwardly, the King's wishes are that Haradatta should win. The hidden meaning is that he wishes to have a look at Malavikā. This statement of the Queen can come only after जनान्तिकम् because it is meant to be heard by Gaṇadāsa only and not after प्रकाशम् as in RS and some manuscripts because then the King could also hear it.
- लच्चास्पदोऽ स्मीति विवादभीरोः etc. = "Him (50)they call a mere merchant dealing in knowledge as his wares, who, thinking that he has already acquired a position, is afraid of entering into a contest and puts up with insults by others and for whom traditional knowledge is only a means of livelihood". The identification of the inferior artist with a merchant is a case of metaphor $(r\overline{u}paka)$ to which the identification of knowledge with saleable wares. another metaphor is subordinate, Secondly, the whole stanza is a general statement and as such an extraneous matter. From it one understands by suggestion that the Speaker Ganadasa would not withdraw from the contest as it would result in his humiliation and loss of

respect. The alankāra is, therefore, again अवस्तुतप्रशंसा.

- जनान्तिकम्।. This is what all the manus-(51)*27*. 1. cripts have. This means that the Queen's speech which follows is meant to be heard by the Parivrajika only. Thinking that the poet would not make the Queen speak so rudely to the Parivrajika, P. has changed the stage direction to आत्मगतम् which means that the Queen says it to herself only, but this change has no manuscript authority. RS has changed it into अपवार्थ which does not make much difference because what the Queen says would still be addressed to the Parivrajika. speaking, there is nothing wrong in making the Queen give vent to her annoyance over her discovery that the Parivrajika is also helping the King to have a look at Malavika which she is doing her best to prevent.
- (52) 28.5. यदि मां नानुजानासि परित्यक्तोऽस्म्ययं त्वया।="If you do not permit me. I am as good as abandoned by you". Here the withholding of permission, the cause, is presented as almost identical with the effect, namely, the abandonment. The figure of speech is called hetu, the definition of which is—

हेतोहेंतुमता सार्ध चर्णन हेतुरिष्यते ।

(Kuv. p. 167)

(53) 28.9. चिरमपदे शङ्कितोऽ स्मि can mean: "For long I was unnecessarily anxious" if the suffix

in যকিব: is taken in the sense of agent (কর্না) but if it is taken in the sense of object (কর্মা), the sentence would mean - "For long, I was suspected (to be incompetent by the Queen).

- (54) 29.5. देव! चतुष्पदोद्भवं छल्लितं दुष्प्रयोजमुदाहरन्ति. See note (4) and note (12) in Act II.
- (55) 31. 12. मायूरी मद्यति मार्जना मनांसि।. The Bh. K' mentions three kinds of marjana, the tuning of the Mrdanga, as follows—

अधुना माजनास्तिस्रो मृदङ्गे संप्रचक्षते ।

मायूरी चार्घमायूरी तथा कामेरवीति च।

एतास्तु मार्जनास्तिस्रो विज्ञेयाः स्वरसाश्रयाः । (वेमः)

पुष्करवाद्ये षड्जादिस्वरोत्पत्तिक्रमः (भरतः)

एवं तु माजेनां क्रत्वा जातिरागसमाश्रयाम् ।

क्यांत्रिषादं सर्वेषां स्वराणामन्वादिनम् ॥

मायूरी मार्जना ज्ञेया मध्यमग्रामसंश्रया ।

माजना त्वर्घमायूरी षड्जग्रामाश्रया मता।

कार्मारवी मार्जना साद्गामद्वयसमाश्रया ॥ (वेमः)

See also Kāṭ's commentary where definitions of मার্জনা from মার্কীয় are quoted.

(56) 32. 3. मा तत्तभोदी घारिणी विसंवाद इस्सदि. The use of मा with the verb in the future tense is noteworthy. There are some instances of such a use in the S'akuntalam. For example –मा कस्सवि

तवस्सिणो इंगुदीतेल्लमिस्सचिक्कणसीसस्स आरण्णअस्स हत्ये पडिस्सिंद (Sahuntalam Act II. just before verse 11). In Sanskrit, according to P. 3, 3, 175, the prohibitive particle मा (called माइ by Pānini) takes the agrist. নুৰু and when followed by स can take the imperfect, as also. The Kasika knew the use of the imperative, छोट and of the future, रूट् after मा. but looked upon it as either incorrect or considered HI to be different from The use of HI without being followed by any verb at all as in मैवम is also quite common in Sanskrit. In Prakrt, the imperative is the usual verbal form after HI. There are many instances of it in the dramas of Kālidāsa. example, मा उण परिदेविदेण समाधिभिधि (Vik. p. 22 S. A. edition). मा भवं अंगाइ मुंचदु (p. 33. Ibid.). मा खु मं पुरोभाइणि समत्थेहि (Ibid. p. 57). मा खु मं विसमरेहि (Ibid. p. 58). हिअअ मा उत्तरम (S'akuntalam p. 63. Mangalodayam Press edition). मा भाआहि (Ibid. p. 294). मा रूडज (Ibid. p. 333). As stated above, the future is also sometimes found, as in the present case. In Prakrt. there are some uses corresponding to which there is nothing in Sanskrit. For example, मा is sometimes used with a gerund मा दाणि अन्नं चिन्तिअ (Svapnavāsavadatta, p. 27, T. S. S. edition). मा मा भूयो अवहणिअ (Ibid. p. 35). मा दाणि भवं अणत्थं चिन्तिम (Ibid. p. 67). Sometimes, it is used with an infinitive: मा टाणि भवं अत्ताण ओहसिअं कादुम (Ibid. p. 67). मा दाणि भट्टा अदिमत्त सन्तिष्पद्म (Ibid. p. 77). मा खु मा खु मं शिवदुं (Pratijnayangandharayana, p. 45, T. S. S.

edition). Sometimes, it is found with a word ending in the suffix तच्य — मा खु मंसिदच्या (Carudatta, p. 16, T. S. S. edition). For a parallel to the last usage one has to go to the Asokan inscriptions. For example, मा विजेतच्यम् (Girnar XIII. p. 132. J. Bloch's edition).

In conclusion, one can say that there is greater variety of usage with π in Praket than in Sanskrit.

Act II

- It is difficult to say whether there is (57) *33*. 13. any reference here to any ancient work. S'armistha, the wife of Yayati and daughter of Vrsaparvan is a well-known legendary personality in the Mahabharata. She is here credited with a work consisting of four parts and Malavika is to give a dance-performance depicting its fourth part (चतुर्थवस्त्नः). Love was the subject-matter if it and that is why it was ळयमध्या as prescribed by Bharata. Kāt says— चोक्तं भारतीये - श्रुङ्गारहास्ययोभध्यलयः। विलम्बितः। वीररौद्राद्भुतवी भत्सभयानकेषु द्रतः इति। For the three kinds of छय, see Bh. K. pp. 566-567.
- 158) 33.16. Another example of the obvious attempt of the King to conceal his eagerness to see Malavika, so that the Queen's suspicion may not be aroused. Later the Viduṣaka also counsels the King to be careful (অসমন্ত্ৰ) because of the presence of Queen Dharing.

(59) 34. 3. नेवय्वगृहगतायाश्चश्चरंशंनसमुत्सुकं तस्याः etco The idea that the King's eyes are as though all ready to remove the curtain separating the green-room (नेपयगृह) where Malavika is dressing up for the dance is a fanciful interpretation of the King's eagerness to see Malavika. The figure of speech is, therefore उत्प्रेक्षा, defined as follows—

सम्भावना स्यादुत्प्रेक्षा वस्तुहेतुफलात्मना ।

Kuv. p. 31

सम्भावना means fanciful interpretation.

(60) 34.10. आचार्यप्रत्यवेश्यमाणाङ्गसौष्ट्रवा। सौष्ट्रव mean bodily grace '= अङ्गानां शोभनः अवस्थानविशेषः as Kaṭayavema says. In the context of dance, it has a technical meaning. Kāṭ quotes a definition of it from some ancient text. Bh. K. quotes two definitions of it of which the first one is as follows—

समुन्नतं यत्र कूर्परांसिश्स्समम् ।
कटोजानुसमासन्न गात्रं तत् सौष्टनं मतम् ॥
अङ्गस्य स्थानविश्रान्तं सन्नमित्यभिधीयते ।
अचलस्थितिसंयुक्तं निषण्णमिति कीर्त्यते ॥
सौष्टवाङ्गखनत्युचमचचलमञ्जूब्जकम ।
तलपादं च तत्कार्यं नृतिरुत्तममध्यमैः ॥ (कुम्भः)

Bh. K. p. 744

(61) 34. 16. सन्प्रति शिथिलसमार्धि मन्ये येनेयमालिखिता॥

"I now consider that painter's concentration to have been weak who painted her".

This is a poetic statement of a cause and from it we understand through suggestion or inference the effect of it, namely, that the beauty of Malavika has not been fully brought out in the picture. The figure of speech is, therefore, अवस्तुतव्रशंसा, based on the relation of cause and effect: कारणनिबन्धना अवस्तुतव्रशंसा.

- (62) 35. 1. मुकसाध्वसा सत्त्वस्थ भव. साध्वस means nervousness. It is due to Malavika's sudden sight of the King, but Ganadasa takes it to be a kind of stage—fright and tells her to be सत्त्वस्था, that is, calm and composed. Not to be disturbed when there is reason to be is सत्त्व. As Kāṭ quotes: ''चित्तस्थ विकृतिः सत्त्वं विकृतेः कारणे सति''.
- (63) 35.5. বীঘালৈ অংবিল্ফুকালিব ব্ৰন্ম etc. The first three padas of this stanza are a description of the beauty of Malavika limb by limb. This description proves the statement in the last pada, namely, that her beauty is as perfect as the dance master could wish. The figure of speech is, therefore, কাৰ্যন্তিক, defined as follows—

समर्थनीयस्यार्थस्य काव्यलिङ्गं समर्थनम्।

Kuv. p. 127

In addition to this figure of speech in the stanza taken as a whole, there are others in particular words or expressions of the stanza:

"having the lustre of the autum moon", is

upama. पारवे प्रमुष्टे इव="the sides are as though polished' is utprekṣā, मध्यः पाणिमितः="the waist is such that it can be measured with the hand' is atis'ayokti. Thus, in this stanza, there is a combination (संस्थि) of several figures of speech.

- (64) 35.15. दुल्लहो पिओ में etc. This stanza is meant to evoke the aesthetic emotion called अमोगविमल्हम. Each of the four padas of this stanza depicts a व्यभिवारिभाव of that emotion as follows— निर्देश, विन्ता and दैन्य. Malavika expresses her own feelings towards the King, under the pretext of acting the stanza. Hence the name छल्किक of the performance. The Viduṣaka says as much to the King in his next remark.
- (65) 36.14. भोदि! चित्र! कि वि वो विसुमिरदो कमभेदो = "Madam! please stop". You have forgotten an item in the procedure. This is said deliberately by the Viduṣaka in order to detain Malavika on the stage so that the King may look at her a little longer.
- (66) 37.1. वत्से स्थीयताम्। उपदेशिवशुद्धा यास्यसि।=
 "Child! you will go after you have been cleared
 of any defect in the instruction you have
 received".

On hearing this, *Malavika* turns back and stops. This gives the King an opportunity to look at her properly and describe her in the following verse.

\$1. Page & No. line

- (67) 37. 4. सर्वास्ववस्थासु = In all states. The King means that whether Malavika dances or stands still, her beauty has a special charm. Stanzas 3 and 5 describe her appearance just before her dance and while she was dancing and stanza 6 describes her while she is standing still.
- (68) 37.6. बामं सन्धिस्तिमितवलयं etc. This stanza describes Malavika as she stands still. The description is so vivid that one can almost see her before one's eyes. Such vivid descriptions come under the alankara called bhavika defined as follows—

"भाविकं भूतभाव्यर्थसाक्षात्कारस्य वर्णनम् ।"

Kuv. p. 164

(69) 37. 15. मन्दो अध्यमन्द्रतामेति संसर्गेण विपश्चितः etc. This stanza is a general statement with a simile as part of it. It is meant to justify the previous statement that because of the King's confidence in the Vidusaka, one can presume that he is shrewd in his judgment. The figure of speech is, therefore, अधीन्तरन्यास, defined thus—

उक्तिरथन्तिरन्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः ।

Kuv. p. 131

(70) 38. 5. पच्छा जो मप कमसेदो लिक्खदो तं भणिस्सम्।=
"I shall say afterwards what omission in procedure I have noticed". The Viduṣaka, by delaying his criticism, is further detaining Malavika on the stage for the benefit of the King.

- \$1. Page & No. line
- (71) 38.9. यथाद्दीनम् can mean = "As far as I can see" or "according to dars'ana", that is, s'astra.
- 38. 11. अङ्करन्तर्निहितवचतैः (72)atio. This refers to some of the technicalifies of dancing and is not clear in parts. The Parivrajika expresses her appreciation of the way in which Malavika gave a dance interpretation of again पिथों में etc. It has to be remembered that the song is supposed to be a part of the work of S'armistha as stated earlier. The dance has to be, first of all, relevant to that work. At the same time, it being of the ভালিক type, the dancer here expresses her own feelings towards the King under the pretext of interpreting somebody else's work. The appreciation of the dance by the Parivrajika has, therefore, to be understood as relating to both aspects of it. For example, the first line of the stanza says that the meaning (अर्थ) of the song was well brought out by the eloquent (अन्तर्निहितवचनैः) gestures. It can also mean that she showed well her own feelings (अर्थ) towards the King by means of her eloquent gestures. शाखायोनिर्म-द्रभिनय:="The acting based on the gestures of the hand, is polished. The following are some of the definitions of area -
 - 1. शाखा तु नृत्तहस्तानां या मात्रोचितनर्तना ।
 - 2. आक्रिकस्तु भवेच्छाया (quoted by S. D. p. 52)
 - 3. शाखा स्यान्नृत्तहस्तानां वैचिच्यात्मविवर्तना ।

4. व्यापाराः करयोयेंऽत्र विचित्रार्थावबोधकाः ।
ते स्मृता वर्तनास्तज्जैस्ताशाखाः परिकीर्तिताः ॥ (कुभः)
Bh. K. p. 658

These definitions stress that जाला means primarily hand gestures.

.....तृद्धिकल्पानुवृत्ती भावो भावं नुदति विषयाद रागबन्धः स एव । The meaning of this is not clear, Kātayavema explains as follows-"When the acting proceeds in all its variety, the sentiment which is being depicted at the moment (भावः) takes away (नहति) the preceding sentiment (भावं) from the main subject-matter (विषयात्). The interest remains the same throughout. S. D. explains differently, "When the acting proceeds in all its variety, the sentiment depicted (মাৰ:) takes the attention (মাৰ) of the spectator away (नदति) from other things (विषयात्) and attracts it to itself. The mukharaga is as prescribed ". In this second explanation, रागबन्ध is taken to mean मुखराग on which the S. D. gives the following quotation from भरत-

अयातो मुखरागस्तु चतुर्धा स प्रकीर्तितः । खाभाविकः प्रसन्नश्च रक्तः इयामोऽर्थसंश्रयः ॥ प्रसन्नस्त्वद्भुते कार्यो हःस्यश्रृङ्गारयोस्तथा

Bh. K. quotes several definitions of मुखराग of which the following is one —

रसारिमकां मनोवृत्ति प्रकटीकुरुते यतः। अतोऽसौ मुखरागस्स्यात् सोऽष्टधा परिकीर्तितः॥

खाभाविकः प्रसम्बद्धं रक्तः श्यामो विकखरः। अरुणो मस्तिनः पाण्डरित्यपा स्टब्सं कथ्यमते॥

Bh. K. p. 446

From these and other definitions given in Bh. K. मुखरान seems to mean different ways of painting the face.

- (73) 41.7. गुणन्दर अजाणन्तो "Not knowing the relative merits". The Vidusaka, like others, has so far seen only the demonstration of Ganadasa's teaching. He has not yet seen a demonstration of Haradatta's teaching. He cannot, therefore, judge the relative merits of the two and yet he is ready to reward Ganadasa's pupil. So the Queen tells him to wait. Of course, this is only a plausible reason, what the Queen wants is that Malavika should now leave, as her next remark clearly shows.
- (74) 42. 7. माग्यास्तमयमिनाङ्गोः etc. In this stanza, the disappearance of Malavika is fancifully interpreted in several ways by the King, namely, (1) that it is the setting of the good luck of his eyes. (2) that it is the end of the festival of his heart and (3) that it is the closing of the door to courage. The figure of speech is, therefore. utprekṣā, the essence of which is the fanciful interpretation of reality (संभावना) in this case, the going away of Malavika.
- (75) 43.8. पत्रच्छायासु ईसा मुकुलितनयनाः etc. The first three lines of this stanza describe the signs

(lingas) which prove the immediately previous statement that the midday sun is shining fiercely. The stanza is, therefore, a good example of Kāvyalingā with a simile in the last line where the brilliantly shining Sun is compared to the King.

(76) 45. 4. অব্যাসমুন্ধী না etc. = "By uniting that artless beauty with the delicate knowledge (of dance), the creator has provided Kama with a poison-tipped arrow'j.

In this stanza, there are two propositions: (1) the uniting of an artlessly beautiful person with skill in a fine-art (2) providing Kama with a poison-tipped arrow. The former has been identified with the latter.

When two propositions or sentence-meanings (Vakyartha) are identified, the figure of speech is called Nidars' ana.

वाक्यार्थयोः सदृशयोरैक्यारोपो निदर्शना

Kuv. p. 56

(77) 45. 7. दिढं विपणिकन्द विश्र मे उद्रुष्कान्द दृद्धाह. Kāṭ explains विपणिकन्द as a cooking vessel: विपणिकन्द नीम पण्यवीयिकायां पिष्ट्वचनपात्रम्। S. D. quotes Mahes-vara to the effect that it is a vessel in which liquor is prepared. From the context, it appears to be a cooking vessel, a frying or a boiling pan, the inside of which is very hot.

(78) 46. 2. ता अणाद्वरो मिनल कजिसिद्धं पत्थलन्तो मे रोजिसि।=
You would please me if you do not become
miserable (अणाद्वरो) but hope ardently for
success. The Vidusaka wants the King not to
worry too much and leave it to him to arrange
a rendez-vous with Malavika. S. D. reads
अणाद्दो विश्व = "Be as though you are not
interested (in meeting Malavika) but this reading is not supported by any manuscript.

Act III

- (79) 48. 2. तत्तहोदी देवी दिक्खद्ब्बा. This is the reading of Katayavama. This seems to be the right reading though some manuscripts and editions have अत्यवदी दक्खिद्ब्बो which would mean that the Parivrajika intended to see the King and not the Queen. But, in the sequel, it is the Queen whom she sees and not the King.
- (80) 49.1. কালাল=rumour. Here it means no more than that. But it can mean 'family scandal' or 'evil report'. There is no suggestion anywhere in this drama that the love of the King and Malavika for each other is something to be disapproved. Though the Queen is naturally jealous at first, ultimately, she helps in the union of the two.
- (81) 50.6. तवणीआसोअस्स दोहरूणिमित्त देवीए विण्णवेमि The circumstance, namely, the longing of the golden Asoka tree. दोहलं is a variant of दोहद which is also prakrta and has become a Sanskrit word too. Ordinarily, it means the peculiar longings

of pregnant women. Here it means metaphorically the supposed longing of the Asoka tree on the fulfilment of which it puts forth blossom. The longing is to be kicked by a beautiful This is a poetic convention (कविसमय) Some of them are enumerated in in Sanskrit. the 14th and 15th chapters, entitled जातिकव्य-कियासमयस्थापना and गुणसमयस्थापना of the काच्य-मीमांसा of Rājasekhara (Gaekwad Oriental Series no. 1. 1924) and in the Sahityadarpana of Visvanātha Kavirāja chapter VII. verses 23-25. In the latter, we are told पाराधातारकोंक विकलति = The Asoka tree blossoms when kicked by a beautiful woman.

As said before, this is one of a large number of poetic conventions. Rajasekhara explains a poetic convention by saying that it is an idea. not sanctioned by sastra, nor by the world but found used by poets from generation to gener-It should not be looked upon as a defect because, though its origin is now forgotten, it must have had some foundation. As he puts it. पूर्वे हि विद्वांस: सहस्रशाखं साङ्गं च वेदमवगाह्य शास्त्राणि चावबुध्य देशान्तराणि द्वीपान्तराणि च परिभ्रम्य यानर्थानुपरुभ्य प्रणीतव-न्तस्तेषां देशकालान्तरवशेनान्यथात्वेऽपि तथात्वेनोपनिबन्धो यः स कविसमयशब्दश्वायं मूलमपरयद्भिः प्रयोगमात्रदर्शिः कविसमयः। प्रयुक्तोः रुद्ध ।= "Ancient scholars studied the Vedas in their thousand branches together with their auxiliary sciences, fully understood the sastras. travelled widely in other countries and continents, gathered certain facts and introduced them into their works. To introduce these

facts as such, though due to changes in time and place, they have also changed, is what is called poetic convention. The word poetic convention is used by persons who cannot see the origin, but see only usage and it has become a conventional word (53:).

(82) 51. 2. प्रसक्ते निर्वाणे हृद्य परितापं वजसि किम्। O Heart when happiness would be naturally expected, why are you worrying?

The idea is that the body and the eyes have a reason to be distressed because they are deprived of *Mālavikā*. The heart, on the other hand, is never without her. It should, therefore, be happy. The stanza is intended to evoke fareways.

Pandit explains प्रसक्ते निर्वाण as "happiness being close, being attached". This is giving too literal, too physical an explanation of प्रसक्ते. The same remark applies to "when the highest bliss is attached to you" of S. G. U. I think that 'natural expectation' is the meaning here of प्रसक्ते. This is confirmed by the प्रस्तुते of Kāṭayayema and S. D. Lastly, as an effect (paritapa) without cause is described, the figure of speech is विभावना—

विभावना विनापि स्यात् कारणं कार्यजन्म चेत् ।

Kuv. p. 98

(83) 52.3. तथा प्रहरिस यथा जनोयं कालान्तरक्षमो न भवति। = "You strike in such a way that this person

(that is, I) is not able to bear any delay (or 'live any longer' S. D.).

(84) 52. 6. मृदु तीक्ष्णतरं यदुच्यते = "The saying that what is gentle is all the fiercer". This refers to the worldly saying that what is ordinarily gentle and smooth, may, on occasions become fiercer and harder than what is ordinarily fierce and hard.

Cf. वजादिप कठोराणि मृश्नि कुसुमादिष । होकोचराणां चेतांसि कोनु विज्ञादुमईति ॥

53. 13. उचितः प्रणयो वरं विहन्तुम. Kāt. explains (85) उचित: as अर्ह: and connects it with विहन्द्रम. meaning of the first line would then be: "It is better (वरम्) that the request (प्रणय:) be deemed fit उचितः to be declined (विद्वन्तुम्). the request is the object of the action of declining; one would expect प्रणय to be put in the accusative case (द्वितीया विभक्ति) but it is in the nominative case (प्रथमा). The construction of the sentence is similar to that of "विषव्सोऽपि संबर्ध स्वयं छेत्तमसांव्रतम् " (Kum. II. 55) = It is not right to cut down even a poison tree after having oneself planted it". Here also the poison tree is the object of planting and of One would expect it to be put cutting down. in the accusative case but it is in the nomi-Mallinatha's explanation that the native case. indeclinable असाम्प्रतम् expresses the idea of its being the object (how it is not clear) and. therefore, there is no need for the accusative

6880. A case-ending is needed to express a Karaka only if it is not already expressed by a verbal form (句要) or a Krt suffix, or a taddhija suffix or a compound (samasa), according to P. 2. 3. 1. S. D. explains उचित: as चिरपरिचित: and does not connect it with विहन्तम्. line would then mean: "It is better to decline a long familiar (चिरपरिचित) request ". In this explanation also, the grammatical problem is the same. When the word atq = 'it is better' is used in this manner, it is usually followed by a phrase containing the negative particle न in the sense of 'rather than'. That is the case here the phrase being: न त मनस्विनीनां प्रविभयिष कोऽपि भावशून्य उपचारविधिः="Rather than show towards sensitive women even extraordinary courtesy, but devoid of feeling. The whole stanza would then mean: -

"It is better (वरम्) that the request (प्रणयः) be deemed fit (उचितः) to be declined (विद्वन्तुम्) many grounds for refusal are indeed available rather than (न) show towards sensitive women (मनास्विनीनाम्) even extraordinary (पूर्वाम्यधिकोऽपि) courtesy (उपचारविधिः) but devoid of feeling (भावशन्यः).

(86) 55. 1. আম্বানা প্রবणমুখন etc.—"The spring, as though making sympathetic enquiries about the bearability of my pangs of love, in the form of cooings of intoxicated cuckoos, has passed the gentle southern breeze, fragrant with mange

blossoms, over my limbs, as though it were a soothing hand ".

In the first half of this stanza, the sweet cooings of cuckoos are fancifully interpreted as tender enquiries. This is a case of utpreksa of which fanciful interpretation is the essence. Similarly, in the second half of the stanza, the passing of the gentle southern breeze is interpreted as the sympathetic passing of the hand over the body of an ailing friend. Another case of utpreksa.

- (87) 55. 12. रकाशोकरचा विशेषितगुणो बिम्बाधरालककः etc. S. D. reads अविशेषितगुणः and looks upon विशेषितगुणः as a variant reading. But there is no manuscript authority for it. Nor is it necessary to adopt that reading. The meaning which S. D. gives to अविशेषितः namely, न्यूनीकृतः is ultimately not very different from what it gives to the reading विशेषितः, namely, तिरस्कृतः In fact, the three adjectives विशेषित, प्रत्यावयात and आकान्त, have more or less the same meaning, that of surpassing.
- (88) 57. 3. तदो अहं तुह (अन्तरा निःश्वस्य) अहिलासपूरइत्तंश पसादं दाइस्संत्ति. This promise shows how the poet wants to depict the Queen Dhāriṇī. She had already been attracted by Malavikā's beauty and good nature. Her sympathy increases when she sees Malavikā's aptitude for music and dancing. On noticing that the King and Malavikā were attracted by each other, the

Queen being a devoted and loyal wife, had decided to offer Malavika to the King, provided that she was of noble birth. Following the tradition that the Asoka tree blossoms only when kicked by a girl of noble birth, she deputes Malavika to fulfil the dohada on the tree by following this tradition in order to test whether she is of noble birth or not. The Queen promises to reward Malavika if the tree blossoms within five days after the observance of the tradition. The Queen is depicted as loyal (पतित्रता) to the King and friendly to Malavika.

- 57. 11. मच्छितिइआ (मत्स्यण्डिका) Kāt explains this (89)as दार्कराविद्योषः = a kind of sugar. This agrees with Vais'esika and Vagbhata quoted by Pandit. From these authorities, it seems to be a medium -quality sugar, neither too coarse nor too refined. Malavika, as an antidote to the King's love-sickness is compared to मत्स्यण्डिका as a remedy to intoxication. The name seems to be an abbreviation of मत्स्य + अण्डिका and has been given to it, according to Vaisesika quoted by Pandit, because of the resemblance of its granules to the eggs of fish. See Pandit's note on pp. 188-189 of his edition on the use of sugar as an antidote to intoxication.
- (90) 59.3. विषुष्ठं नितम्बिष्ये etc. Malavika is the cause of the continuation of the King's life. So she is described here as the King's life itself. The cause is described as the effect, one of the forms of the figure called अतिश्योक्ति, As Mala-

- 59. 12. अअं सो लिलअदोहलावेक्नी 'etc. Another (91) reading for ন্তন্তিম (ন্তন্তির) is দ্রুরনান্ত. Though both the words mean more or less the same thing, ন্তন্তিথ is a better reading. Kālidāsa has again used this adjective for दोहद in connection with दोहद in stanza 17 of this Act. Here Malavika compares herself to the Asoka tree, both seek fulfillment of a longing (छिल्तदोहदायेक्षी) and are scantily adorned (with flowers or ornaments). The longing of the Asoka tree for the touch of a beautiful maiden's foot is दोहर and of Malavika for union with the King is her दोहद and it is characterised as ভুন্তির="delicate. charming ". In stanza 17, the lover (कामिन्) who has such a longing is also described as ललित.
- (92) 61.7. श्रिये पश्य वामतां स्नेहस्य="Look dear! at the folly of love (vamata). The folly of love consists in its interpretations not based on truth. The King does not know why Malavika

appears to be distressed, but in his love for her, interprets it as due to her love for him. He says as much in stanza 10.

(93) 61.8. औत्सुक्यहेतुं विद्युणोपि न त्वम् etc. The first half of the stanza states that Mālavikā does not reveal the object of her longings, but in the second half the King says that he regards himself as the object. Thus a conclusion is reached without any basis. The figure of speech is, therefore, विभावना, the essence of which is—

विभावना विनापि स्यात् कारणं कार्यजन्म चेत् ।

Kuv. p. 98.

- (94) 61. 13. अणिदमअणसंदेसा = अर्पितमदनसंदेशा, अर्पितः मया समर्पितः मदनसंदेशः त्वदीयकामसंदेशः यस्याः सा = "One (Bakulāvalikā) to whom your love message has been entrusted by me".
- (95) 62. 8. हला तुमं द। णि देवीए जोग्गदाए णिउत्ता = त्विमदातीं देव्या योग्यतया नियुक्ता = "You have been invested with the task by the Queen because of your fitness for it. Pandit's translation, "You are now invested with an equality with the Queen is based on taking देवीए जोगादाए as equal to देव्या: समतया and णिउता as equal to जुता = युका. But this is much too free an interpretation. It is neither justified nor necessary.
- (96) 64.4. चरणान्तिनेदिातां प्रियायाः etc. "The red colour and the fitness of the lines made on the foot of Malavika by Bakulavalika evoke comparison with the young red sprouts of a tree.

The tree here is the god of love conceived of as a tree. It is hinted here that the burning of the god of love by S'iva has ultimately led to his putting forth new red sprouts, in other words, to his becoming fertile. The idea that burning leads to greater fertility is mentioned by the poet Kālidāsa in the following stanza—

शापोऽप्यदृष्टतनयाननपद्मशोभे सानुमहो भगवता मयि पातितोऽयम् । कृष्यां दहन्नपि क्षितिमिन्धनेद्धो बीजपरोहजननी जवलनः करोति ॥

Raghu IX. 80

The context of this stanza is as follows -

King Dasaratha killed by mistake the son of an old and blind Muni, who, before his death, cursed him saying that he would also meet his end through sorrow for his son. The stanza may be translated thus: "The curse which you have pronounced on me who have not yet seen the beautiful lotus—like face of a son hides a blessing. Though the fire, kindled by fuel, burns the cultivable land, yet it makes it highly productive of young shoots". In the stanza under discussion, it is suggested that the tree, namely, Love which has put forth young shoots, will produce flowers and fruit also.

(97) 64. 13. नविश्वस्त्रयरागेण etc. The Asoka tree is the subject matter (प्रकृत) because Malavika's

foot has been decorated in order that she may kick the tree with it. Lover (Kanta) is therefore, an extraneous matter (অমহন). Both are connected with the same property, namely, the act of being kicked. The figure of speech is therefore, হাঁণক which is defined as follows—

वदन्ति वर्णात्रण्यानां धर्मेक्यं दीपकं बुधाः।

Kuv. p. 49

- (98) 66.4. মাইণাণ সজাতিরার বাবার বিষয়ে প্রতিরার বিষয়ে স্থান = From the fact that your Ladyship's request has never before been declined. দিশ্দ rarely means love', but here it means request born of love.
- (99) 68. 3. चूर्क्करं विचिष्णदीण अम्हाणं पिपीलिआहि दंसिदं च्चूताङ्करं विचिन्वत्योरावयोः पिपीलिकाभिदृष्टम् = While we were looking for mango blossoms, we have been bitten by ants. This is, as will be clarified immediately by Nipunika, a reference to their seeing Malavika and Bakulavalika while they were looking for the King. This is one of the several popular images found scattered in the drama. For example, we have already seen the following —
 - (a) शंजा—सखे त्वन्नीणितपादपस्य पुष्पमुद्भिन्नम् (p. 15, l. 9). विदू. फलं वि देक्खिससिस (p. 15, l. 11).
 - (b) परिवाजिका. पत्तने सति ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा (p. 21, l. 10).
 - (c) विदू. अण्णोण्णाकलहप्पिआणं मत्तहस्थीणं एकद्रस्सिं अणिजितदे कुदो उवसमो (p. 23, l. 2).

- (d) विदू। भो उवट्टिदं णअणमहु संणिहिदमिष्छं छ (p. 34, l. 7).
- (e) विद्रु—सूणापरिअरो विभ गिद्धो आमिसलोलुवो भीरूओआ. (p. 46, l. 1).

The bringing in of such a popular image results in the figure of speech called ভতিব defined as follows—

वर्ण्ये स्याद्वर्णवृत्तान्तप्रतिबिम्बस्य वर्णनम् ।

Kuv. p. 137

The figure consists in describing an extraneous matter which is a reflection (प्रतिबिक्ब) of the subject-matter. It has to be clearly distinguished from अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा, समासोक्ति and निद्शना.

- (100) 70. 6. प्रथ खु भिंदणो सिस्सिम्हि = In this matter, I am a disciple of the King. By thus mentioning the King, Bakulavalika is fulfilling her promise that she would help in bringing Malavika and the King together. That is what she meant when she said: तहिंव घटइस्सं (p. 51, l. 12) = "In spite of that, I shall try to bring them together".
- (101) 70.8. दिश्चिम ण गव्चित्रसि="Fortunately, you are not conceited". By saying that in the art of decoration she is a disciple of the King, Bakulavalika gives him the credit for her skill and thus shows lack of conceit. By saying further that she would feel proud when she sees her work on the naturally beautiful foot of

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Malavika, worthy of the part which she has been taught, she is complimenting her.

- (102) 71. 10. कुदो दे अणुसओ कुतस्ते ऽनुशयः = Why do you think of it now? Ordinarily, अनुशय would mean regret. Here it does not seem to mean anything more than thought, as otherwise, the Viduṣaka's question would not be intelligible.
- (103) 74. 7. हला देविं विचिन्तिल ण मे हिलां विस्सिदि। = At the thought of the Queen, my heart feels diffident. Another reading is: ण मे हिअअस्स पहिवस्सं = I will not be able to allow free play to my heart, that is, I cannot allow myself to love the King.
- (104) 74. 9. भमर संपादोत्ति वसन्दावदारसञ्वसं किं ण चूद-प्यस्वो ओदंसिद्व्वो = Surely, one is not to refrain from wearing an ear-ornament made of mangoshoots merely because bees might cluster around it.
- (105) 75. 9. स्थाने प्राणा: कामिनां दूत्यधीना: = This general statement confirms what has been said of a particular case in the first three lines of the stanza. The figure of speech is, therefore, अर्थान्तरन्यास.
- (106) 76. 5. नाटचेन नृपुरद्यगलमामुच्य="After having put on the pair of anklets according to dramatic art". Here and in some other places, the word नाटचेन comes in the stage directions. Bakulavalika does not put on the anklets as one would do in real life. She was expected to do it in

an artistic way, according to the training which actors and dancers receive in such matters. अभिनय is an art in which a long period of training is required for the attainment of skill. Every detail is attended to in this training and nothing is left to chance.

- (108) 77. 7. अनातुरोत्कण्डितयोः प्रसिध्यता etc. In the first half of the stanza, it is stated that even when union takes place, no pleasure results. That is, even when the cause is there, the effect does not follow. This is a case of विशेषोक्त which is—

कार्याजनिर्विशेषोक्तिः सति पुष्कलकारणे।

Kuv. p. 101

In the second half of the stanza, it is stated that death is preferable if two persons in love have no hope of being united. When love is mutual, union is the normal result. When that does not take place, but death ensues instead, it is a case of an effect even when the cause is not there. In other words, it is a case of aniam which is—

विभावना विनापि स्यात् कारणं कार्यजनम चेत्।

Kuv. p. 98

Here the effect is death, but there is no valid reason for it because there is mutual love and that should result in union and not in death.

(109) 77.14. आदाय कर्णकिसलयमसमाद etc. Here there is talk about an exchange. Malavika takes some young shoots from the Asoka tree (to decorate her ears) to which she gives her decorated foot in exchange, that is, kicks it. Such a poetic exchange is called परिवृत्ति, defined as follows—

परिवृत्तिर्विनिमयो न्यूनाधिकयोर्मिथ:।

Kuv. p. 122

- (110) 78. 10. अनेन तनुमध्यया etc. In this stanza, the adjectives मुखरन्पुराराविणा and नवाम्बुरुहकोमलेन qualifying चरणेन, are significant. They heighten the quality of the honour done to the Asoka tree by Malavika. The adjective ङल्जिकामिसाधारणम्, qualifying दोहर् is suggestive of the King's own longing for union with Malavika.
- (111) 82.6. धृतिपुष्पमयमि जनो बध्नाति etc. In this stanza, the King says that he also, like the Asoka has not for long put forth the flower of happiness (धृतिपुष्प) and so requests Malavika to fulfil his longings (दोहद) by her touch, so that he may also start to bloom.

It is remarkable how Kālidāsa makes use of the poetic convention that the Asoka tree begins to bloom when its longing (दोहद) is fulfilled by the touch of the decorated foot of a

maiden to develop the mutual love of the King and Malavika. Though the love is mutual, the fact is not known in the beginning to either party. Commissioned by the Queen to fulfil the longing (दोहर) of the Asoka tree by touching it with her decorated foot, she arrives in the garden, pale and wearing hardly any ornaments. In this state, she sees a resemblance to herself in the Asoka tree, devoid of flowers and waiting for some maiden to fulfil its longing by touching it with her decorated foot. friend Bakulavalika comes and begins decoration of her foot. Together with Vidusaka comes the King to keep an appointment with Iravati. Hidden, they watch Malavika being decorated. The King also identifies himself with the Asoka tree and hopes that he would also be touched by Malavika's decorated foot. Queen Iravati with Nipunika, comes to meet the King as previously arranged. they overhear the conversation between Malavika and Bakulavalika. The latter obeying a previous message of the King, tries to influence Malavika in favour of the King. After the decoration of the feet, Bakulavilakā refers to the young sprout of the Asoka tree, as reddish (उपोदराग) and eminently fit to be used (उपभोगक्षम) and asks her to decorate her ears with them (p. 76, l. 11 & p. 77, l. 3). Mālavikā wrongly understands her as referring to the King as उपोदराग and उपभोगक्षम. The King is happy at this misinterpretation. Malavika with decor-

ated feet and wearing the tender sprouts of the tree in her ears, kicks the tree. The King sees a fair exchange in this and longs for a similar fair exchange between Malavika and himself. He compares the Asoka tree to a lover with his longings. The King and the Vidusaka now come into the open. After expressing a hope that her foot is not hurt after kicking the tree (p. 81, l. 6) he utters the present verse in which he requests Malavika to fulfil his longing also. Thus, the whole of the third Act describing the development of the King and Malavika is built round the poetic convention that the Asoka tree blooms when its longing (दोहद) is fulfilled by the kick of a maiden.

(112) 83. 9. মৃদ্ ভা স্থান বিশ্ব স্থান বিশ্ব স্থান বিশ্ব স্থান etc. = "After having relied on your words meant to deceive me, I like the deer carried away by the song of the hunter, was unsuspecting and did not know this.

अत्तणो is the direct object of बञ्चणा and should, strictly speaking, have also entered into the compound word बञ्चणावअणं A compound word, the secondary member of which is qualified by a word which has not entered into it is called a सापेक्षसमास and is not looked upon with favour by the grammarians according to the maxim: सविशेषणानां वृत्तिनं, वृत्तस्य च विशेषणयोगो न. But such compound words are sometimes found in the literature and the intended meaning is somehow understood and so they are tolerated

by commediators like Mallinatha with the remark: सापेक्षत्वेऽपि गमकत्वात् समास: —the compound is tolerated because it conveys the intended meaning inspite of the fact that one of its terms is dependent upon a word not included in it.

(113) 85.1. मादान अत्तहोदी अत्तहोदो दिवखण्णस्य उनरोहं भणदु = "let Your Ladyship not object to the usual courtesy of His Lordship".

The Viduṣaka means that in speaking to Malavika whom he had met by chance, the King was only showing his accustomed courtesy and that Iravatī should not see too much in it and object to it.

- (114) 86. 4. হাত ছবি দিখি বাৰহ্হনু ব etc. In Iravati's anger and excitement, her girdle slips down to her feet which is fancifully interpreted by the poet as its falling at her feet to beg her to abandon her angry behaviour.
- (115) 86. 12. ৰাণ্যানাথা ইমকাস্থ্যীয়ুণীৰ etc. The irate Iravatī shedding torrents of tears and ready to strike me hard with her golden girdle fallen off her hips due to carelessness looks a line of clouds striking at the Vindhya mountain with the whip of lightning.

Cloud, lightning and mountain, play an important part in the imagery of Sanskrit poets from Vālmīki downwards. The brightness and rapidity of a flash of lightning are usually emphasised in this imagery. It is also natural

that women with their slim and graceful beauty should be compared to it. Vālmīki in the Rāmāyaṇa makes much of the contrast between the thin, graceful, bright flashes of lightning and the huge, formless and dark clouds. To him, the wriggling motion of a flash of lightning suggests the idea of a slim beauty trying to get out of the grasp of a grand monster, the cloud. The following verse occurs in his description of the abduction of Sītā by Rāvaṇa.

सा पद्मगौरी हेमाभा रावणं जनकात्मजा। विद्युद्धनमिवाविदय गुरुमे तसमूषणा॥

Rām. III. 52. 26

- (116) 87. 9. जूर्नामद्भिदानोमनुञ्चातम्. What the King means is that, as Irāvatī decided not to strike him with the girdle, she was probably in a better mood and would let him fall at her feet. And so he does, only to find that Irāvatī was still angry and was about to leave him.
- (117) 87. 11. णखु इते मालविकाचलणा जा दे फरिसदोहलं पूरइस्सन्दि = These are not the feet of Malavika which will satisfy your longing for their touch.

Another reading is: हरिसदोहलो = Your longing for pleasure. But फरिस(स्पर्श) is better. See stanza 14. स्पर्शामृतेन पूर्य दोहद्मस्यानन्यरुचे:.

(118) 88. 4. इमस्स अविणअस्स अप्यसण्णा गदा = "Displeased with this wrong behaviour (of yours) that is, the King's. S. D. suggests that it can also

mean that *Iravatī* went away displeased because of her own bad behaviour, that is, because she was angry. Her getting angry with the King is her bad behaviour. But the *Vidūṣaka* is really referring to the King's bad behaviour.

Act IV

(119) 89. 4. तामाश्चित्य etc. आश्चित्य can be connected either with मनस्जितरः or with आस्थया. In the first case the construction of the first line would be तां श्रुतिपथगतमाश्चित्यास्थया बद्धमूलः (मनस्जितरः) = The tree of my love for her who had come within the range of my ears took root because of my respectful consideration for her who had come within the range of my ears. S D. has adopted the second construction.

In the fourth line, Kāṭayavema connects कुर्यात् with कान्तं and S. D. with रसशं फळस्य. The latter construction is preferable because the prayer of the King is that his love which has already taken root, put forth sprouts and shown flowers should also enable him to taste the fruit thereof.

This stanza, like the whole of this Act, is meant to suggest বিগল্ভামসূত্রা = love in separation of the King for Malavika.

(120) 90. 3. सखे को वृत्तान्तस्तत्रभवत्यास्ते सख्या: = "What news have you of her Ladyship, your companion? It is noteworthy that the King refers to Mālavikā as the Vidūsaka's companion

(सखी). This is an indication of the special position of the Vidusaka in the Court. He was allowed certain privileges and liberties which would not be tolerated in others. At this stage, Malavika is a lady in the retinue (parijana) of the Queen. She is the Queen's prote'g'ee. say that she is the सदी of the Vidusaka implies a certain familiarity in the relations between the two. Apart from the use of the word सखी by the King himself, there is nothing in the conduct of Malavika herself which shows that there is any familiarity in the relations between the two. Even more surprising is the way in which the Vidusaka sometimes refers to the Queen herself, while speaking to the King. For instance, he tells the King that the poor thing (Malavika) has been shut up in the provision cellar as in the mouth of Death by that tawneyeved one (पिद्रलाक्ष्या). It is the Queen who is referred to as पिङ्गलाक्षी. Earlier, the Vidusaka had said that Malavika's condition is similar to that of a pigeon caught by a cat. In the metaphor, the cat is, of course, the Queen and to refer to her as पिङ्गठाक्षी is a continuation of that metaphor.

(121) 91.5. ইবি দুর্ঘুন্ডিন আগ্রা. She (Iravatī) came to the Queen in enquire about her welfare (দুর্ঘুন্ডিন্তুরু). In Sanskrit মুন্দ্র্ঘুন্ডিন would be formed by first adding the suffix ত্তুক to the root দুল্ফ in the sense of an action which is the purpose of another action ((ক্রিয়ার্থা ক্রিয়া) accord-

ing to P. 3. 3. 10 and then the feminine suffix is added. Here the action of coming (आगता) is for the purpose of enquiring about the Queen's welfare. The latter action is, therefore, कियार्थ किया। सुखपृच्छिका, therefore, means सुखं प्रदूम.

- 122) 91.8. तदो सा देवीए पुच्छिदा, कि णु णालोइदो जणो वहासि = Then, she was asked by the Queen: "Have you not seen your loved one (that is, the King) P. reads कि ण लक्षियो जणो वहासि = Why have I not seen my beloved one, that is, you Iravati? But this reading and the translation of it are impossible. One wife would not be described as जणो वहारों to the other wife. According to the reading adopted, the Queen asks a negative question, probably because she observed that Iravati was disappointed that her arrangement with the King to ride together on the swing did not come off.
- (123) 93.1. मधुरस्वरा परभूता etc. Here the cuckoo and the bumble-bee, both different from the subject matter are described. We are told that they both cling to the mango-tree in bloom and that they are both made to enter the hollow of the tree because of untimely rain accompained by strong winds. Thus the same thing is predicted of two things both of which are अपन्त. This resemblance is not openly expressed, but we infer it. This is, therefore, an example of तुल्ययोगिता which is defined as follows—

प्रस्तुतानां तथान्येषां केवलं तुल्यधर्मतः । औषम्यं गम्यते यत्र सा मता तुल्ययोगिता ॥

प्रतापरुद्रयशोभूषणः p. 428

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We do not stop at this. From this description of two things which are not the subject-matter we understand, because of resemblance, the real subject-matter, namely, Malavika and Bakulavalika. Thus the stanza is an example of अवस्तुतवशंखा which consists in understanding the subject-matter from the description of something which is not the subject matter. The definition is—

अप्रस्तुतस्य कथनात् प्रस्तुतं यत्र गम्यते अप्रस्तुतप्रश्नंसेय सारूप्यादिनियन्त्रिता ॥

(Ibid. p. 443)

- (124) 93.5. वयस्य अप्यत्र कस्यचिदुपक्रमस्य गतिः स्यात् "Friend! is there scope for any remedial effort here! That is, can anything be done to release Malavika and Bakulavalika?
- (125) 94. 10. रत्तचन्द्रणधारिणा परिअणहत्यगदेण चल्लणेण = With her feet smeared with red sandal paste and held by the servant in her hand. The third case ending (तृतीया) in the word चल्लेण and its adjectives is expressive of characterisation. चरणेनेति उपलक्षणे तृतीया as the S. D. puts it.
- (126) 96.6. अनुचितन् पुरविरहं नाहिंसि etc. = 0! thou speakest so sweetly, should not cause pain to

your hurting ailing foot, not used to be without anklets and resting on a golden foot-stool and to me too.

Here two things, the foot and the King, both constituting the subject-matter, are presented as the direct objects of the action of causing pain. The figure of speech is, therefore, त्र्या-गिता for the definition of which see note (23).

- (127) 97, 3. ক্ৰ ম্বান্ দিয়ান্ব:—Where have you been wondering? Of course, we know that the Viduṣaka had informed the King that he was going to get something (flowers) so that he may not arrive empty-handed in the presence of the Queen.
- (128) 98. 3. तेन हि दंशच्छेद: पूर्वकर्मेति श्रूयते = "I have heard that first-aid (पूर्वकर्म) consists in cutting off the bitten spot".
- (129) 98.6. सम्प्रति हि विषवैद्यानां कर्म. The King means that mere first-aid would not be enough. The case must be handed over to a specialist, to one who can deal with snake-poison (विषवेदा). It will, become clear that all this is part of Vidu-saka's plan to release Malavika and Bakulavalika from the cellar where they are locked up.
- (130) 99.1. हा दंसिः असुहं विआरेण = The condition has taken a turn for the worse. विआर means the bad effect of snake-poison.

(131) 100. 6. उदकुंमविहाणे सप्पमृद्धिं किवि कप्पइदघं "In the ceremony called उदकुंमविधान something having the mark of a snake has to be consecrated.

The ceremony called उद्क्रंभविद्यान meant for curing snake-bite is described in the भैरवतन्त्र from which extensive quotations are given in P. Another ceremony for the same purpose is the नागमुद्राविद्यान which is described in the रसरनावली from which also quotations are given in P.

(132) 101. 1. जमसेने कर्मसिद्धावाशु प्रतिपत्तिमानय=O Jayasena! when the work is done, bring me news at once!

Outwardly, the work referred to is the curing of the snake-bite, but Jayasenā who is in the know of the Vidūṣaka's plan, would also understand from it the work of releasing Malavika and Bakulāvalikā.

- (133) 101. 3. देव यथा मे हृद्यमाच हे तथा निर्विषो गोतमः=
 "Your Majesty! my heart tells me that Gautama is free from poison. This remark of Pandita Kausiki may indicate her belief (1) that Gautama was bitten by a non-poisonous snake or (2) that the ceremony performed by Dhruvasiddhi is producing its effect or (3) may indicate her suspicion that the whole thing is a trick being played by Gautama.
- (134) 102. 9. इष्टाधिगमनिमित्तं etc. Though the King has been informed by Jayasena that the Vidusaka has carried out his plan of releasing

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Malavika and Bakulavalika, he is still diffident and is not quite sure that he will be able to meet Malavika. In this way, the poet prepares the mind of the spectator to the possibility of obstacles cropping up in the way of the King meeting Malavika. To hint vaguely at coming events is a device of Sanskrit dramatists in the development of the plot.

(135) 104. 6. न हि बुद्धिगुणेनैव etc. = "It is not only through intelligence that one can know how to help the interests of friends. Through affection also, one can think of shrewd ways of attaining ones purpose.

This is a very general statement (सामान्य) and, therefore, somewhat removed from the subject-matter (अवस्त). From it, one understands the particular present case (बस्त) of the Vidūṣaka through his devotion to the King, finding a way of helping him. Thus, from the openly, expressed samānya, one understands the Viṣes'a by Vyañjanā. So the verse is an example of सामान्यनिबन्धना अवस्तुतप्रशंसा. For the definition of अपस्तुतप्रशंसा see note (2).

- (136) 105.7. कथं नु ते सखी मां प्रतिपालयित. Here the King is referring to मालविका as the companion (सदौ) of the Viduṣaka (see note 120).
- (137) 106. 5. स्योंद्ये भवति या="The face of the beautiful one has assumed in a moment those two states of the white lotus, the one at sunrise and the other, at sun-set. Here the two

states of the white lotus are superimposed on the face of the beautiful one, though they are presented as corresponding to each other. This is a case of पदाधवृत्तिनिद्दीन। which is defined and illustrated as follows—

पथार्थवृत्तिमप्येके वदन्त्यन्यां निद्र्शनाम् । त्वेत्रत्रयुगलधत्ते लीलां नीलाम्बुजनमनोः ॥

Kuv. p. 57

This নিহ্মানা is called ঘ্ৰাথবৃত্তি to distinguish it from the usual type of নিব্যানা where the meaning of one sentence is superimposed on that of another sentence, because of resemblance. It is defined and illustrated as follows—

वाक्यार्थयोः सदशयोरैक्यारोपो निद्शेना । यहातः सौम्यता सेयं नूर्णन्दोरकरुक्कता ॥

(Ibid. p. 56)

- (138) 108. 9. মুমল্লিম্বিত ক etc. = "By the way, she turned away from it her jealous face with its forehead spoiled by her frown and with its throbbing lip she gave a demonstration of the fine acting of anger at lover's lapses, learnt from her teacher.
- (139) 109. 8. कृष्यसि कुवल्यनमने etc. O lotus-eyed one! why are you getting angry because of my gesture in a portrait? Am I not directly in front of you, a slave of yours only?

The first line of the stanza says that Malavika should not get angry with the King. The second line gives the reason (ভিক্ল) why she should not show anger. The figure of speech is, therefore, কাত্যভিক্ল which is defined as follows—

समर्थनीयसार्थस्य काव्यलिकं समर्थनम् ।

(Ibid. p. 127)

- (140) 110. 3. अविश्वसनीयत्वात् सख्यास्तव. Again, the King refers to मारुविका as the सरवी of the Vidu-saka. See note (120).
- (141) 110.6. पथिनयनो: स्थित्वा etc. The first half of the stanza is a true-to-life description of a shy maiden. Such descriptions are technically called स्वभावोक्ति.
- (142) 111. 5. বলংগ কিন্ etc. = "What need is there for an answer. Before a witness in the form of the fire of Love (पপ্ৰৰাজ), I have offered myself to your friend. I am a secret devotee not to be served (or I would like to serve in privacy. I need not be waited upon. In ৰ सेट्य: सेनिता रह:, there may be a hint on the part of the King that he wants to be left alone with Malavika).

Here Love and Fire have been identified. Because of this identification, the action described in the sentence, that is, the King offering himself becomes possible. In marriage, one offers oneself to another before Fire as the

witness. An identification which helps the action expressed by the sentence is called utems which is defined as follows—

परिणामः क्रियार्थश्चेद्विषयी विषयात्मना

(Ibid. p. 20)

The S. D. however, thinks that the identification should be taken apart from the action and so considers the figure of speech here to be $r\bar{u}paka$ only.

- (143) 112. 1. एवं वि गोदमो णं संदिस्सीलदि="Is Gautama being told even this? Here the name Gautama does not merely mean the Viduṣaka but one who is an expert in the art of helping in the love-affairs of the King and who has already shown his ability in bringing together Malavika and the King, who always comes to the rescue of the King in times of difficulty or embarassment. Such a use of a proper name would be technically called अर्थान्तरसंक्रमितिवाच्य. See Dhvanyaloka pp. 167-169. Kashi Sanskrit Series 135).
- (144) 112. 12. परिगृहाण गते सहकारतां etc.—"Act like an জারিমুক্তা (মান্তরী) creeper towards me who have become a mango-tree. This is a round-about way of saying: please embrace me. So the figure of speech is पर्यायोक्त which is defined as follows—

पर्यायोक्तं तु गम्यस्य वचो भक्क्यन्तराश्रयम ।

(Ibid. p. 87)

In Kālidāsa's imagery the creeper figures quite frequently in its different aspects. That it should symolise woman with its graceful shape and movements is quite natural. In the S'akuntalam I. 15. King Dusyanta says that S'akuntala, a forest creeper has surpassed the creepers of a cultivated garden. (द्राञ्चाः खडु-गुणेक्यानस्ता वनस्ताभः) Parvatī with her ornaments on, looked like a creeper with its new flowers. (Kum. 7. 21). With S'akuntala standing next to it, the Kesara tree, we are told, looks as if it has a creeper round it (S'ak. I. p. 46). In another place, the mango-tree is described as the bride-groom of which the नवमाङ्किंग creeper is the bride. (S'ak. I. p. 47).

- (145) 113. 8. तन्मे दीर्घोक्षि etc. The King, by addressing Malavika as दीर्घोक्ष, the long-eyed one suggests according to the S. D. all the better, the condition in which he is. It may be going too far to attribute to Kālidāsa an intention to make such a suggestion.
- (146) 113. 11. হণ্ট ক্ৰ্বেব্ৰী আহি ব্যনায়াদাভৌভাক্কি etc. This stanza is a true-to-life description of an innocent and inexperienced maiden. As such, it is an example of আনবাকি, Secondly, in this stanza, one and the same agent, that is, Malavika is connected with several actions. It is, therefore, an example of ক্ৰেব্ৰিক্ৰ্ম which is defined as follows—

अनेनैव न्यायेनानेकासां क्रियाणामेककारकान्वये कारकदीपकम् (Rasagangādhara, p. 431. N. S. Edition 1939)

- 115. 8. जह अणुमण्णेसि अञ्जउत्तं वि तव किदे विण्णावहस्सं =
 If you permit, I shall speak to our lord on
 your behalf. The Queen may mean that she
 would try to persuade the King not to mind.
 Iravati's incivility. Another reading is अञ्जतस्स
 पिकं कादुं इच्छम्हिं = "I would like to do something
 that would please our lord.
- 118. 11. হর ক্তারিজ্যই অথা বিশ্ব হানহ Something like a snake with a crooked motion can be seen. Outwardly, Bakulavalika is warning the King not to go too near what might be a snake. Does she also hint to the King that he should be careful about the crooked minded Iravati who may be about. According to the S. D. the poet has such an intention. It is difficult to be certain about that.
- (150) 119. 9. किं णु खु ददरुरा वाहरन्दित्ति देवो पुढ़वीए वरिसिदुं सुमरेदि="Does the god remember to pour rain after hearing the frogs croak?

This statement that the god pours rain spontaneously and not because of the croaking

of the frogs is an extraneous matter (অম্কর). From it, one understands on the basis of resemblance that the King is inclined towards Malavika spontaneously and not because of anything that Bakulavalika might have said. This second meaning relates to the subjectmatter (মহুর). To understand by suggestion something relating to the subject-matter from an open description of an extraneous matter is just what is called অমহরবসম্বাহা. See note 2.

(151) 120. 3. कहा मुखं वरतनु कारणाहते — "O beautiful one! when has your face become the seal of anger even for a moment without a cause? How can the Night have the moon bedimmed by eclipse when it is not the time for it?

Here Iravatī is compared to the Night. There is correspondence (विम्यप्रतिविम्यभाव) between the face becoming the seat of anger and the moon being bedimmed by eclipse. The figure of speech is, therefore, हण्टान्त, defined as follows—

यत्र वाक्यद्वये बिम्बप्रतिबिम्बतोच्यते । सामान्यधर्मो वाक्यज्ञैः स दृष्टान्तो निगद्यते ॥ (प्रताप p. 432)

(152) 121. 2. बन्धणब्मट्टो घरकपोदओ बिडा लिआलोए पिडदो=
"The house-pigeon released from the cage, has come within sight of the cat.

The pigeon and the cat constitute extraneous matter. From its description, we understand that Malavika, after being released, has come within the night of Iravatī. As the two latter constitute the subject-matter, the sentence is a case of अवस्तुतवद्यासा, the definition of which has already been given. See note (2).

Act V

(153) 127. 9. বাষ্ট্রকজন্মান্ত etc.—"Like the bodiless one (that is Ananga) embodied, you are spending the spring, taking delight in the gardens near Vidis'a, resounding with the sweet songs of cuckoos. O beautiful one! the enemy of you, the mighty—One has been bent together with the trees on the banks of Varada, marked with the binding chains of your victorious elephants".

The first half of the stanza describes the care-free King in love while the second half describes him as a victorious hero against his enemy. He is fancied as Ananga, the god of Love, but with a body: अनङ्ग इवाङ्गवान्. This is उत्पेक्षा, fanciful interpretation—

यत्राप्रकृतगुणिकयासंबन्धादप्रकृतत्वेन प्रकृतस्य संभावनं सोत्प्रेक्षा (प्रताप p. 383)

To say that the enemy was bent together with the trees is a case of poetic statement and

association between two things: सहोक्ति as it is technically called.

सहोक्तिः सहभावश्रेद्धासते जनरञ्जनः

Kuv. p. 63

The main sentiment suggested by the verse is the devotion of the bard to the King. To this, the love depicted in the first half and the heroic sentiment of the second half are subordinate.

(154) 128.6. कान्तां विचिन्त्य सुरुमेतरसम्प्रयोगा etc. = "When I think of my beloved, not easy to attain and when I hear that my forces have humbled the lord of Vidarbha, my heart, like the lotus in the heat of the sun, inundated by showers of rain, feels sad and is happy".

Here poetic reasons are given to explain why the King feels sad and happy. So this is a case of কাল্যভিন্ন (Kuv. p. 127). As the heart is compared to the lotus, there is also upama here.

(155) 130.1. जहारुसंमाधसुहिदं अन्देउरं विसञ्जिअ=" After having given leave to the ladies of the harem, happy at having been appropriately honoured".

The Queen had assembled all the ladies of the harem to celebrate the flowering of the Asoka tree. Each one is honoured in a befitting manner. The reason for thus honouring them may have been the Queen's joy at the

defeat of the Vidarbha King or joy at the flowering of the Asoka tree or both.

(156) 130. 8. अञ्चेविकीणेकुरवकफळजाळविभिद्यमानसहकारं etc. = "The Youth of spring, about to come to an end with Kuravaka flowers scattered in front and mango trees bursting with clusters of fruit brings longings to the heart".

Though, in the other editions, अये is printed as a separate word, it is better to take it as a part of the long compound word which follows—The compound word would then be analysed thus: अयेविकीणंकुरवंक फलजालभिद्यमानसहकार च ऋतोयोविंन = "The Youth of the Season (Spring) with Kuravaka flowers scattered in front and mango trees bursting with clusters of fruit. If अये were treated as a separate word, the following compound would be a सापेक्समास, that is, a समास with a term connected with a word not belonging to it and that is not allowed.

- (157) 131. 3. सर्वाशोकतरणां etc. = The King gives a fanciful interpretation of the fact that the other Asoka trees have few flowers whereas the one which has been honoured by Malavika has so many of them. Where there is a fanciful interpretation (संभावनं) of a fact, the figure of speech is ব্ৰথমা.
- (158) 132. 8. मामियमभ्युत्तिष्ठति देवी etc. = Here is the Queen rising up respectfully for me, followed

by my beloved, like the Earth by Royal Fortune with a fully-opened out lotus in her hand.

Here also there is उत्पेक्ष because the Queen Dharin, attended by Malavika is fancied to be the Earth attended by Royal Fortune. The S. D. points out that the fancy suggests the the infinite patience of Dharin and the fitness of Malavika for the King's purpose.

(159) 132. 4. অনু বিক ম্বিত্ত কুল বামিনা etc. = "Wearing a silken dress not too long and with her abundant ornaments, she looks to me like a Caitra night with impending moonlight and with its stars free from mist".

The words প্রবিমারি ম show that there is fanciful interpretation here. So we have again उत्पेक्षा.

(160) 133. 3. नायं देव्या भाजनत्वं न नेयः etc. = "This Asoka tree should certainly be made by the Queen the object of such attention and care (considering) that while it disregarded the order of the beauty, it now shows its appreciation of your effort by this output of flowers.

The first half of the stanza makes a statement and the second half gives a poetic reason to justify it. The figure of speech is, therefore, काव्यलिङ्ग. (See Kuv. p. 127).

(161) 133. 3. अहं रथाङ्गनामेच etc. = "I am like a Cakravaka bird, my beloved is like its female companion and Dharini is like the Night by forbidding our coming together".

This is a case of complex upama (सावयवोपमा) of three separate ones of which One is the main One, that of the King and the Cakravaka bird and the other two, subordinate to it.

(162) 138. 12. বৃত্যীব্যস্থ্যবিজ্ঞ মুলানব। ঠ etc. "As this is a true-to-life description of a banel of wild robbers, it is a case of स्वभावोक्ति. It is noteworthy that such descriptions usually do not contain figures of speech involving a comparison of two things, though the definition does not rule it out. Here is a definition of it—

स्वभावोक्तिरसौ चारु ययावद्वस्तुवर्णनम्

(तप्राप p. 412)

यथावहस्तुवर्णनम् = The description of a thing as it is in life. Beyond selecting the details with a poetic instinct, the poet does not embellish them with comparisons, contrasts and fanciful interpretations.

(163) 139. 9. भर्तुप्रियः प्रियेभंतुरानृण्यमसुभिगंतः = "Devoted to his master, he paid off his debt to his master by his dear life".

As this is a round about way of saying that he died, it is a case of पर्यायोक. The effect is mentioned and the cause is understood.

कारण गम्यते यत्र प्रस्तुतात् कार्यवर्णनात् । प्रस्तुतःवेन संबद्धं तत् पर्यायोक्तमुच्यते ॥

(प्रताप p. 446)

(164) 140. 5. त्वदीयं देशमवतीयं इमे काषाये गृहीते = "After coming to your country, I put on these Yellow robes".

Pandit takes this to mean that Kaus'ikī became a Buddhist nun. When she says area area a little later, Pandit observes: A Buddhist formula meaning: God forbid! It is, however, not quite certain that Kālidāsa intended Panditā Kaus'ikī to be a Buddhist nun. Some Smṛtis allow women to become ascetics while certain others do not. On this topic, see Kane. History of Dharmas'astra vol. II, pt. 2, p. 945.

(165) 142.1. तो पृथम बरदाक्छे and दिशा विभक्तां श्रियमुद्दान्तो etc. In these two stanzas, the idea of dividing the Vidarbha country between Yajñasena and Madhavasena, with the Varada river as the dividing line, is described. In the first one, the King says that the two cousins can rule over the territories on the northern and southern banks of the Varada as the Moon and the Sun rule over the Night and the Day respectively. The next stanza is put into the mouth of the minister who congratulates the King on his idea of dividing the country between the two cousins. He brings in the analogy of the chariot drawn by two horses each of

which does its work without interfering with the work of the other and both of which are under the control of the charioteer. In this case, Yajñasena and Madhavasena would rule over their respective territories without interfering with each other and would both be under the control of the King. The figure of speech in both the stanzas is squi.

- (166) 143. 15. प्रार्थित: Though the reading is supported by manuscripts, it is rather unexpected. The meaning required is: stopped, obstructed which cannot come from the word प्रार्थित:। The other readings: परिश्चित्र and निषद्ध are not well attested. The S. D. says that even if the reading is प्रार्थित:, the meaning could be निवारित:। It can be so only in a very indirect way.
- (167) 144. 14. राजा। मौद्गल्य! नजु कळमेन यूथपतिरजुकृत:
 "Is it not a case of the elephant cub following the leader of the herd?

Though most of the mss. Pandit, Bolleusen, RS and T put this in the mouth of the King, perhaps it would be better to follow PV and Ta² and make the *Parivrajika* say it, as it does not look nice for a father to praise himself in this manner.

(168) 145. 5. यज्ञसेनश्यालमुररीकृत्य मुच्यन्तां सर्वे बन्धनस्य: =
"Let all prisoners including (उररीकृत्य) the brother-in-law of Yajñasena be released.

The S. D. explains उररीकृत्य as स्वीकृत्य, तं विहायेतियावत। सर्वे तदन्ये, सर्वेऽपीत्यथः। According to this
explanation, all prisoners, except the brotherin-law of Yajñasena, are to be released. It is
not clear how उररीकृत्य can mean 'excluding'.
When a settlement acceptable to Yajñasena
also is being made, it would be natural to
release his brother-in-law, whose release, it will
be remembered, was asked by him in his letter
to Agnimitra in the first Act.

(169) 148. 4. अप्याकरसमृत्यन्ना मणिजातिरसंस्कृता etc. =
O Happy One! even a precious stone of qualify coming out of a mine, does not deserve to be joined with gold, if it is not polished.

This statement about a precious stone and gold, both extraneous matter, leads us to understand something about the subject-matter, namely, that *Malavika* though of noble birth and above the average, does not deserve to be united with the King, if she is not connected with the title of Queen by *Dhārinā*.

(170) 149.6. प्रतिपक्षेणापि पति सेवन्ते etc. = "Good devoted wives serve their husbands even through their rivals. Rivers, flowing towards the Ocean, take hundreds of other rivers with them.

The first half makes a general statement as to how wives serve their husbands. The second half gives a particular instance of it in which rivers are looked upon as the wives of the

Ocean, the husband. As the particular instance is meant to prove or confirm the general statement, this is a case of अर्थान्तरन्यास. At the same time there is correspondence (विम्बर्गतिविम्बर्भाव) between the rivers serving husbands even through rivals and rivers leading other rivers to the Ocean. There is, therefore इप्रान्त also in this stanza. The two figures are defined as follows—

उक्तिरथान्तरन्यासः स्थात् सामान्यविशेषयोः

(Kuv. p. 134)

चेद्रिम्बप्रतिबिम्बत्वं दृष्टान्तस्तद्रंकृतिः।

(Ibid. p. 55)

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	समग्रपतिनि विल्लोचनानि ॥	107	t.
35.	किं णु खु दद्दुरा वाहरन्दिति देव्वो पुढवीप		
	वरिसिदुं सुमरादि ।	119	9
3 6.	अपर्वणि ग्रहकछुषेन्दुमण्डला विभावरी कथय कथं		
	भविष्यति ।	120	5
37.	नाहिति कृतापराघोऽन्युत्सवदिवसेषु परिजनो दण्डम्	120	11
38.	अम्हो अणत्थो संपिंडदो । बन्धणभट्टो		
	घरकवोद ओ वि डा लिआलोए पडिदो	121	2
39.	आभामि सुहं वा दुक्लं वा हिअअसमवत्था कहेदिति	134	9
4 0.	कहं राअदारिआ इअं। चन्दणं खु मए पादु-		
	ओवओएण दृसिदं	136	4
41.	पसो स्रोअञ्बवहारो सन्वो हि णववरो रुज्जादुरो		
	होदित्ति ।	147	8
42.	अप्याकरसमुत्पन्ना मणिजातिरसंस्कृता ।		
	जातरूपेण कल्याणि न हि संयोगमईति ॥	148	4
43.	प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवन्ते भर्तृवत्सलाः साध्व्यः ।		
	अन्यसरितां शतानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयन्त्यिकम् ॥	149	7

ERRATA I

Page	Line	For	Read
5	20	Jā	Tā
7	19	J	Ja
3 5	15	पिओ	पिओ मे
40	13	ध णघ	घणग
45	14	तीमा	तीया
4 5	17	निरूद्धा	निरुद्धा
4 8	12	अस्त्रित	अरिक्त
50	18	देव्ये	देव्यै
78	11	न वाम्बु	नवाम्बु
94	16	परिजनेह	परिजनह
9 5	9	देदो	इदो
9 6	1	हा ष्टि	दृष्टि

Page	Line	For	Read
96	10	देवो	देवि
111	6	ने सेव्यः	न सेव्यः
121	2	तते	गते
128	1	सूरिद	स्इद
137	1	अदोवरंण	अदोवरं ण
1 3 8	8	वणिञ्जन:	वणिग्जन:
139	11	समुवत्था	समवत्था
140	1	मोहभु	मोहमु
140	4	ममिसात् कृत्वा	ममिसात् कृत्वा
140	6	स्यैण	स्यैष
140	9	णुखु	णुखु
140	11	स् ननीयवस्त्रकियया	स् नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया
14 0	13	जणवीदं	जणवदिं
141	8	मस्यास्त्वतादशु श्र्व	मस्यास्त्वत्पादशुश्रव
141	8	मावेक्ष्य	मवैङ्य
143	11	मा युष्मन्मभिमित्रं	मायुष्मन्तम मित्रं

Page	Line	For	Read
148	13	पुत्रशत परिवृतं	पुत्रशतपरिवृत
148	15	संसर्द:	संमर्दः
144	4	प्रसद्यह्रि	प्रसद्य हिय
146	19	न्त्यास्त व वचनं	न्त्याः। तव वचनं प्र
148	17	मच्छेवी	मद् देवी
149	18	प्रसाद मात्रेण	प्रसादमात्रेण
149	18	संभावपि	संभावयि
150	14	गोत्परि	गोप्तरि

ERRATA II

(Mainly relating to the Brief Notes)

Page	Li n e	For	Read
119	10	नुमरेदि	सुमरेदि
151	7	Venkațeswara	Venkațeśwara
15 2	4	Kuvalayananda	kuvalayānanda
152	5	Sagar	Sāgar
153	5	Abhijñāna- sakuntalam	Abhijñānaśākuntalam
155	1	Serial	Serial
15 5	27	प्रस्तुत यत्र	प्रस्तुतं यत्र
156	28	अपस्तुत प्रशंसे	अप्रस्तुत प्रशंसेयं
159	19	Enjoyed	Enjoined
167	18	Aestic	aesthetic

Page	Line	For	Read
167	23	Unknown	Not unknown
167	23	Him and	Him and is
16 8	4	fells	tells
168	4	Maṇadāsa	Gaṇadāsa
170	19	प्रस्तूपतां	प्रस्तृयतां
173	10	प्र स्तय तां	प्र स्तू यतां
173	2 8	र्दष्टवती	इं ष्टवती
174	18	হি৷ম্ম	शिष्टा
174	15	Omit who can dance	after "best"
175	2	month	mouth
175	18	RS	Rş
176	27	वर्णन हे	वर्णनं हे
177	1	शक्तितः	शक्कितः
179	22	द्भुतवी भत्स	द्भुतबीमत्स

Page	Line	For	Read
131	1	सत्त्वस्य भव	सत्त्वस्था भव
182	7	अम्योगवि	अयोगवि
185	2 2	अयातो	अथातो
186	2	रित्यषां	रित्येषां
186	2	कथ्यमते	कथ्यते
198	11	प्रणम	प्रणय
200	1	Commediators	Commentators
205	6	मादाव	मा दाव
208	30	पच्छ	पृच्छ
210	21	हत्यगदेण	हत्थ्रगदेण
210	27	नार्हासि	नाईसि
211	7	तुल्यया	तुल्ययो
211	10	Wondering	Wandering
212	1	इ द्वं	इद्धं
214	7	युगरूपत्ते	युगलं घत्ते

કંસહ

Page	Line	For	Read
214	14	नूर्णेन्दोरकलङ्कता	पूर्णेन्दोरकलङ्कता
215	12	पथिनयनयोः	पथि नयनयोः
216	19	मितिवा च्य	मित वाच्य
217	3	Symolise	Symbolise
217	5 ,	Śakuntalam	Śākuntalam
2 18	10	इरावदि	इरावदिं
218	10	द्रोहि	होहि
218	24	दददुरा	दद्दुरा
2,9	25	विडा लिआलोके	बिडालि आलोए
2 2 0	4	Night	Sight
222	12	जालभिद्य	जालविभिच
222	12	ऋतोयोविनं	ऋतोरुत्सुक्यित यौवनं
223	6-7	Suggests the the infinite	Suggests the infinite
224	10	banel	band
224	17	तप्राप	प्रताप

Page	Line	For	Read
227	12	qualify	quality
231	23	गु ङ्ग कालीन	गुज्जका लीन
234	14	जीम् तस्त्रनितविश्र ः	जीमृतस्त नितविशक्कि
235	8	नहित	नाईति
236	19	सर्वान्तः पुस्तनिता	सर्वान्तःपुखनिता
239	3	ष्वामत	ष्वायतलोचनातां
239	4	प्रपतिनि	म्र पातीनि

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